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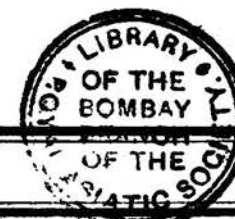
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VOL. XXV NO. 136

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1937



PRICE: ONE ANNA

HITLER'S SUPPORTER TURNS ACCUSER

**"You Can't Build Nation
On Force And Hatred"**

**REV. MACFARLAND'S
CHARGE-SHEET**

**American Church Denounces
Nazi Raj In Germany**

NEW YORK, June 9.
A resolution that the recent developments in Germany "left no possible ground for doubt concerning the hostility of the present Government to the life, teaching and influence of the Christian Church" was adopted by the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches in America representing 23 national denominations.

Every Assurance Violated

Simultaneously the Reverend Charles Macfarland, General Secretary, the Emeritus Council, who defended Herr Hitler in a book written in 1934, has published a letter which he has now sent to Hitler, accusing the Chancellor of "having violated every assurance you gave me and having, by consenting or approving, permitted the desecration of the ideals of honour, integrity, truth and humanity associated with Germany of my student days."

Leading Nation To Abyss

"You are forfeiting the respect of the civilised world and leading your adopted nation to an abyss, for you cannot build an enduring nation upon force and hate"—Reuter.

POPE SPEAKS TO GERMAN PILGRIMS

ROME, June 9.
"The hours through which Germany are passing are not only grave but sorrowful; indeed they are so grave and menacing that they make us weep," declared the Pope addressing a group of German pilgrims from Augsburg in Bavaria. He added that they had always done their best to alleviate this immense suffering would continue to do so whatever might be said about them.—Reuter.

HAMMOND NOT TO VISIT INDIA

LONDON, (By Air Mail).
(From Our Correspondent).
According to L. V. Manning (in the "Daily Sketch") Hammond has decided not to go out to India and it is certain none of the more famous Yorkshiresmen will be of the party which Lord Tennyson is to take out to India. "Last week Barnett was doubtful and since then both he and Hammond have had a chance to talk with Larwood who has reason to like India about as much as he does Australia," adds Manning.

It only needs one or two more stars to drop out, continues Manning, who imagines the Indian cricket authorities will wonder if the probable gates can stand up to the high rates of pay in the original offer.

STOP PRESS.

POLAR QUESTIONS

LONDON, June 9.
An official communique of the Imperial Conference reveals that the report of the Committee on Polar questions has been approved. It is understood that the report is an important document dealing with territorial rights in Antarctica and also the last journey of the discovery second of which recently returned to England after twenty months' voyage of investigation in the Antarctic regions.

It was the first time the name of the Polar Committee appeared in an Imperial Conference communique, but it transpired that the Committee has been meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. Casey, the Australian Treasurer. It is pointed out that the United States, Australia and New Zealand are all keenly interested in the potentialities of the Antarctic regions.—Reuter.

"Anti-Nariman Plot" Story

**Deo And Patwardhan
Explain Sardar Vallabhbhai's Telegram**

POONA, June 9.
Mr. Shankarrao Deo, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. Achut Patwardhan, member of the Congress Working Committee have issued a statement denying the charge of the plot to oust Mr. Nariman from the leadership of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislature.
Referring to the meeting of Congress M.L.A.s held at Poona on March 8 they say that demand for Ministership in the face of adverse vote of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee given on March 7 and before the A. I. C. C. had settled the issue of office acceptance, was a matter of serious notice. Hence the telegram of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and his anxiety to know all facts personally.—United Press.

BALDWIN TAKES SEAT IN LORDS

LONDON, June 9.
Earl Baldwin, sponsored by Lord Londonderry and Lord Derby, took his seat in the House of Lords with the traditional picturesque ceremony.—Reuter's Special.

All parts of the House were filled for the brief ceremony. The ex-Premier looked a trifle uncomfortable in his crimson robes as he walked in procession behind the Garter King-at-Arms, the Earl Marshal and the Lord Great Chamberlain. He seemed uncertain where to put his hands, which in the House of Commons would have been comfortably stuffed in his pocket. Having taken the oath, Earl Baldwin, was led to one of the front benches. Here, in accordance with custom, he donned his cocked hat, rose, removed the hat and bowed to the Lord Chancellor; He then sat down. This ceremony was repeated thrice. Sir Herbert Samuel later took his seat as Viscount Samuel.—Reuter.

The Bolivian Government has decided not to resume diplomatic relations with Paraguay contrary to a statement made at the Gran Chaco Peace Conference a fortnight ago by representatives of each Government that they are ready to resume relations.—Reuter.



The Poona District Political Conference was held at Charoli near Alandi on the 6th inst. Photo shows Mr. Mavliankar, who presided, addressing the Conference.

Duty Free Newsprint For India

**Suggestion Made In Commons
To Be Referred
To Govt. Of India**

LONDON, June 9.
In the House of Commons asked by Sir Percy Hurd whether he would invite the Government of India to confer regarding the advantage of lowering the telegraphic press rates increased in 1935 and also admitting newsprint into India free of duty, Sir George Davies, on behalf of Mr. Stanley, said that Sir Percy's suggestion would be brought to the notice of the Government of India.
Replying respecting the increased postal telegraph rates imposed by Burma, he said that he had already conveyed to the Governments of Burma and India the recently expressed views of the Empire Press Union thereon.—Reuter.

BRACE-GIRDLE CASE IN COMMONS

LONDON, June 9.
Replying to Mr. Sorensen respecting the deposition order in the Brace-Girdle case in Colombo, Mr. Ormsby Gore in the House of Commons said that he was still communicating with the Governor in that connection. He would acquaint the House when he received information. He wanted to see the full proceedings that took place in the Court and it might be some time before he got them.—Reuter.

Imperial Preference And Anglo-American Treaty

LONDON, June 9.
Imperial Preference with special reference to the proposed Anglo-American Trade Agreement was discussed in the House of Commons to-day in the course of a debate on the clause of the Finance Bill providing for the stabilisation of rates of Imperial Preference for a year. An Opposition Labour motion proposed to reduce the period to six months on the ground that the Anglo-American Agreement would involve a modification of Imperial Preference and it would, therefore, be a mistake to tie Government's hands for a year.
NO ANTITHESIS.
Mr. Oliver Stanley, in reply, declared that he did not believe that there was any antithesis between the principle of Imperial

Red Army Purge Continues

MOSCOW, June 9.

The Red Army purge continues. Marshal Tukhachevsky has now been entirely removed from office by order of Marshal Voroshilov, whose right-hand man he was for many years.

General Yefremov has been appointed to the minor Volga post vacated by Marshal Tukhachevsky.
Other dismissals include General Yakir, recently appointed to the Leningrad District. The fate of the degraded generals is unknown. It is rumoured that they are imprisoned. This is still officially denied.—Reuter's Special.

DHARWAR ULTIMATUM TO BADEN-POWELL

The Municipal Borough, Dharwar, has passed a resolution without any dissentient vote condemning the unmerited insult of India by Lord Baden-Powell and calling upon him to withdraw his title. Failure to do so within two months will result in a campaign for the total boycott of the Scout movement in the Municipal Borough. For text of the resolution readers' attention is drawn to the advertisement column on another page.

Preference And Anglo-American Treaty

LONDON, June 9.
It is learned that the idea of replacing British destroyers on patrol work in Spain by armed trawlers, which has been considered by the Admiralty after the accident to the "Hunter" has been abandoned partly for reasons of prestige.—Reuter.

SALAMANCA DENIAL

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, June 8.
An official denial has been issued at Salamanca regarding the report of recent reinforcements from Morocco. It is stated that of 25,000 troops arriving in Spain last week end, only 8,000 were Moors, the remainder being Falangists and soldiers of the Foreign Legion whose preliminary training has been completed.—Reuter.

CIVIL LIST BILL

LONDON, June 9.
The Lords passed the third reading of the Civil List Bill.—Reuter.

From Andamans To England

**Student Sentenced To Life
Will Proceed To Europe
For Further Studies**

CALCUTTA, June 9.
Rabindra Banerjee, the school student who has been undergoing imprisonment for life on a charge of attempting to murder Sir John Anderson, the Governor of Bengal, in May 1934 at the Lebong Race Course, Darjeeling, has been brought back to Calcutta from the Andamans to-day.

It is understood that he will be proceeding to England almost immediately for further studies. Banerjee, with several other Bengalis including a girl, was tried in this connection by a special tribunal at Darjeeling and sentenced to death. His Excellency, however, exercised his prerogative and reduced the sentence to imprisonment for life.

The "Associated Press" understands that as a result of further representation made on Banerjee's behalf, His Excellency has permitted him to proceed to England for further studies there.—A. P.

WARSHIPS OPEN FIRE ON CEUTA

GIBRALTAR, June 9.
Two warships navigating without lights fired over twenty rounds at Ceuta this morning. The shore batteries at Ceuta and Carnero point returned the fire.—Reuter.

PRESTIGE COMES IN THE WAY

LONDON, June 8.
It is learned that the idea of replacing British destroyers on patrol work in Spain by armed trawlers, which has been considered by the Admiralty after the accident to the "Hunter" has been abandoned partly for reasons of prestige.—Reuter.

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Right To Tax Imports Into State

**NIZAM'S GOVT. CLAIMS
RECOGNITION**

**Century Old Treaty Cited In
Negotiations**

HYDERABAD (Deccan), June 9.
The "Associated Press" understands that important negotiations are going on between the Nizam's Government and the Government of India on matters relating to customs duties on imports by air to the State.

Air Link Scheme

This question came to the fore front on account of the contemplated linking by air of the district headquarters in the State with the Capital and also of the State with the rest of the country. Treaty Right

The Hyderabad Government are understood to have put forward their claim relating to customs duties under the Treaty of 1802, under which they are entitled to levy five per cent 'ad valorem' duty on all imports to the State and expect that this right will be incorporated in the text of Hyderabad's Instrument of Accession.

RULES UNDER PREPARATION

In anticipation of this the Government of the Nizam are engaged at present in drafting rules and regulations for the levying and collection of this duty at the existing aerodromes of the State and for an extension of these when the scheme of air transport in the State is completed to all new aerodromes, of which there will be at least sixteen, one at each district headquarters. These rules which are being drafted by the Customs Department are expected to come up for Government approval at an early date.—A. P.

TENTH DAY OF HUNGER STRIKE

**Forcible Feeding Of
Political Prisoner**

ALLAHABAD, June 9.
To-day is the tenth day of the hunger strike by Sachindranath Basu, one of the Kakori case prisoners, who is fasting as a protest against the non-release of political prisoners and detenus. He is now being forcibly fed through the nose by the jail authorities and, according to Mr. R. K. Khatri, Secretary of the All-India and U. P. Political Prisoners' Relief Committee, who visited him in jail to-day, he has lost 19 pounds.
Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena and Mr. R. K. Khatri visited Basu in jail to-day and attempted to persuade him to postpone his hunger strike for at least three months, but it is understood that he is determined to continue his fast.—A. P.

TULJAPURKER DEPORTED

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Dn.) June 9.
Mr. Vishwanathrao Tuljapurker who was arrested by the Hyderabad State police at Furtoor in Nanded District for contravening the externment orders passed by the Government some time back has, according to a message, been deported.

NO CONFIDENCE IN BIHAR MINISTRY

**Congress Party Leader
Demands Assembly
Meeting**

PATNA, June 9.
Mr. Shrikrishna Singh, leader of the Congress Party in the Bihar Assembly has forwarded to the Governor a requisition signed by 91 members of the Assembly, including a few non-Congress members, expressing want of confidence in the 'Interim Ministry' and requesting the summoning of the Assembly to give formal expression to their views. The strength of the Bihar Assembly is 152, of which Congress members number 97.—A. P.

ZAFRULLAH DENIES REPORTS

LAHORE, June 9.
Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan who is at present in England has written to some of his friends in Lahore that the reports recently circulated regarding the possibility of his being appointed to the Privy Council or a member of the Federal Court in India are without foundation. Sir Zafrullah says he is returning to India and will resume the portfolio of Commerce Member to the Government of India.—A. P.

BANNU AND RAZMAK CAMPS SNIPED

SIMLA, June 9.
A communique on the Waziristan situation states:—
Fifty heads of cattle were raided from the Gomal village in Bannu District on the night of June 7 and 8 by a gang, presumably of transborder tribesmen. Enquiries are proceeding.
Camps of Razmak and Bannu brigades at Taudacina and Sora-rogha were sniped the same night. One I. O. R. is reported to have been wounded. The Razmak brigade advanced down Tonksam yesterday and reached Pishia without incident.
Details of casualties between May 30 and June 6 are wounded private J. E. Vaggies and sepoy Safri Ram and Inayat Khan.—United Press.

The Polar Flight

MOSCOW, June 9.
The last of the four aeroplanes which left the Polar Icefleet arrived at Prince Rudolf Island.
At latitude of 85 the plane was refuelled by a plane from the base and both returned together. The icebreaker "Sadko" is now voyaging to Franz Josef Land to deliver wheels for the plane in substitution of 'skis'. "Sadko" will also participate in the expedition to verify the existence of Santikov Land, North-West of Kotelny Island reported to have been seen in 1810 and 1826.—Reuter's Special.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHOTA CHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No. (—) The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for a Motor Show Room, outside India, two Clerks with good experience of Salesmanship and knowledge of spare parts and accounts. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8506, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Superintendents, District Managers and Chief Agents everywhere in Bombay Presidency on monthly salary of Rs. 100, 50 and 30 respectively, plus allowance etc. Apply to Glorious Banking and Provident Insurance Company Ltd., Delhi. (8472)

Wanted—All to Learn Complete Touch Typewriting on New Type-writers Rs. 7. Shorthand Specialty. Success guaranteed. Standard Typewriter Co., Opposite Navsari Building, Hornby Road. (8436)

147. SCHOOLS (UPCOUNTRY)

Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Arts College will be started by the Ahmedabad Education Society on 20th June, 1937, on receipt of Government sanction. This College will run classes with honours in English, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Gujarati, Logic and Philosophy, and History and Economics and pass courses in French, Persian and Ardhamagadhi. Students desirous of joining the College should send in their applications to the Principal along with Rs. 5 as earnest money. Forms of application can be had from the College Office on payment of one anna each between 2 and 6 p.m. J. H. Divan, Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, 13th May 1937, Shantisadan, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad. (8472)

153. CLASSES

Wanted—Matrikulates for admission into the Overseer Class of The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by the U. P. Government. Applications for July session 1937 are being considered now. Apply for free Prospectus and admission form to the Principal. (8440)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Dutton's 3 Day Shorthand. Only 6 rules and 29 characters. Practice quickly gives speed of 150-200 words per minute. Write now for Free First Lesson.—The Dutton College, London. Indian Headquarters, Delhi 6. (8474)

181. MUSIC

Join, Prof. Deodhar's, "School of Indian Music," for training in Singing, Sitar, Dhruba, Tabla, Violin, Mandolin, Harmonium. Inquiries at the School, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum, from 5 to 8 p.m. (8504)

337. BUSINESS WANTED

Exporter & Importer Circulation World wide. Read by over 1,00,000. 12 lines advt. may bring fortunes. Barrels of mail every week. Post Box 159, Madras. (8473)

242. COMMERCIAL INSTITUTES

Saraswati Commercial Institute, Patel-Join at once—secure Jobs—expert coaching. Fees very moderate. Railway fare concession allowed. (8469)

Public Notices.

G.C.R. No. 56 of 1937-38/3-6-37.

Proposed by Mr. KOPPIKAR, Seconded by Mr. Sambhram,

WHEREAS LORD BADEN-POWELL, the Chief Scout of the British Empire has, in the course of his interview to the Journalistic Association in England recently, stated that India lacks in character, this statement of his constitutes an unprovoked insult of the whole Indian Nation, the public within the limits of this Municipality form a part of the said Indian Nation and we the Municipal Councillors are their accredited representatives, it is hereby resolved that this Municipal Borough places on record its emphatic condemnation of this wanton and deliberate insult on the part of Lord Baden-Powell and demands of him an unqualified withdrawal thereof.

Further resolved that in failure of the said Lord Baden-Powell to withdraw the said statement as required above within two months from this date, this Municipal Borough humbly and most respectfully request the citizens of this Borough to withdraw themselves and their children, if any, from the Scout Movement at least so long as the said Lord is and continues to be the Chief Scout.

Further resolved that this resolution be published in the "Bombay Chronicle", in "Samyukta Karnataka" and "Lokmat" for the information of the Public and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to all Educational Institutions at Dharwar, the President of the Bar Association, the District Scout Commissioner, Dharwar, and the Provincial Secretary, Bombay Boy Scouts' Council, Bombay No. 1. Further resolved that a copy of this whole resolution be forwarded to Lord Baden-Powell through His Excellency the Chief Scout of the Bombay Presidency. No amendment. The proposition is put to vote. Ten voted for and none against. Mr. Pathan not voting either. Carried by majority. (Sd.) K. A. KULKARNI, President, Municipal Borough, Dharwar. 5611

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY COLLEGE.

This College OPENS on 21st June. It teaches Pass and Honours Courses in English, Sanskrit, Marathi and Economics and Pass Courses in History, Gujarati and Philosophy. Second Languages for F.Y.A. and I.A. are Sanskrit, Persian, French and Ardha-Magadhi. Hostel accommodation is available for 85 male students and for 8 women students on the premises of the College. Send four annas for Prospectus. Nasik, 1st June, 1937. T. A. KULKARNI, Principal. 5607.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Rose Francis Castilho has contracted to sell to my clients the under-mentioned property. All persons having any claim in or upon the said property or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, use, trust, inheritance, heir, easement, encumbrance or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at 171-A, Hill Road, Marie Building, Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which all claims will be considered as waived and the purchase shall be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Bandra, South Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and in the Registration District of Bombay Suburban being Final Plot No. 1 of the Private Town Planning Scheme No. XII A of Bandra, measuring 2441 square yards or thereabouts and originally formed portion of the land known as Bombilwadi bearing 1/2 Pot No. 1, Survey No. 3 A Pot No. 1 to 6 and Survey No. 3 B Pot No. 1 to 3 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by a wall and beyond that by the properties of Mr. N. B. Rodrigues and Mr. Wadia; on or towards the South by the property of Mr. J. P. Costa; on or towards the East by a Nalla and on or towards the West by a Road of 26 feet.

E. K. NARGOLKAR, Advocate for the Purchasers. Bandra, 3rd June, 1937. 5612

Public Notices.

The FLYING RANEE

Change in Timings

With effect from 15th JUNE

this Train will run to Mopsoon Timings as shown below and during this period will NOT stop at Borivil, Ghoivad and Millimora. From the same date and until further Notice, this Train will stop at Pajhar.

Bombay Central Dep. Daily (Except Saturdays) 18-5
Sarat Arr. 22-24
Sarat Dep. Daily 5-30
Bombay Central Arr. 9-48
Bombay Central (Saturdays only) Dep. 15-10
Sarat Arr. 19-29

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

5610.

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GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

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SATURDAY the 12th June at 3 p.m.

AMRITSIDHHI

SUNDAY the 13th June at 3 p.m.

SOUBHADRA

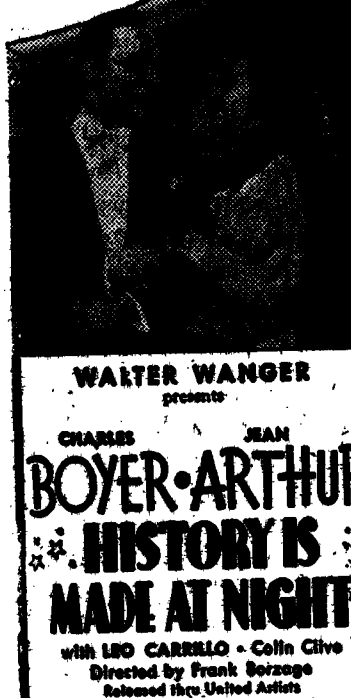
Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

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Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THAT NIGHT IN PARIS

... They didn't want to make history—they just wanted to make love!



Use showing Mickey Mouse in "MOOSE HUNTERS"

NEXT SATURDAY ROBT. FLANERTY'S

"ELEPHANT BOY"

Plans Open. Phone 20286.

Marwari Commerce Chamber On Income-Tax Report

Aggregation Of Family Income And Excessive Powers Of Inspectors Strongly Opposed

Detailed criticism of the recommendations of the Income-tax Enquiry Report (1936) are contained in a communication which the Secretary of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce has addressed to the Government of India. Important extracts are reproduced below:

"In my Board's opinion the recommendations of the Committee for provision of a set off of business losses and the establishment of an All-India tribunal on questions of both fact and law are generally satisfactory. But in view of the fact that these reliefs are already long over-due, my Board urge upon the Government the need for speedily putting into effect these recommendations of the Committee. In this connection the promptness of the Revenue Board in issuing their circular No. 3 of 1937 (C. No. 298-I.T/37) of the 26th April implementing some of the minor recommendations of the Committee such as those pertaining to refund, bad debts and the removal or reform of the administrative practices causing unnecessary inconvenience or harassment to the tax-paying public is bound to receive general public appreciation. It is hoped that the instructions given in the circular will be faithfully and ungrudgingly carried out by the officials of the Income-tax Department.

TAXING NON-RESIDENTS. "One of the first questions tackled by the Committee refers to the taxing of non-residents through their brokers and commission agents in British India. This is an old question and admittedly bristles with problems and difficulties. The Committee have recommended that the non-resident on whose behalf goods are sold in British India should be made assessable in respect of the profits arising therefrom, whatever may be the type of representative employed. This recommendation does not stand the test of scrutiny both on the question of the principle involved and of practical applicability. Apart from the fact that the non-resident so trading is himself a broker placing orders in British India on behalf of his clients for a small brokerage, it will be an impossible task to decide in practice what constitute 'regular' business and what is 'irregular' or casual. A non-resident may do daily business for a couple of months and then break off for a quarter. He may suddenly begin to operate after six months of quiet and continue to do so till the year end. Is his business regular? Or, will it become regular when the non-resident does business every alternate month?

AGGREGATION OF INCOME. My Board strongly oppose the new principle of aggregation of the income of wife and child with that of the assessee, recommended by the Committee to be introduced in the Indian Income-tax System. This will perhaps have no parallel elsewhere and is very unfair and unjust indeed. The Committee have not produced any facts and figures to prove their statement that, "there is also a growing and serious tendency to avoid taxation by the admission of minor children to the benefits of partnership in the father's business." This provision is based on the fact that the Committee have summarily rejected the idea that in determining the amount of tax payable by an assessee allowances should be made for wife and children. My Board believe that this recommendation is based upon a principle that cannot be justified and should, therefore, never be allowed to find a place in the income-tax law of the country.

EXEMPTION LIMIT. "The Committee have also suggested the abolition of the existing exemption limit of Rs. 50,000 for Companies for super-tax purposes. They quote the following from the Report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee of 1924-25: "If the tax is recognized as a corporation profits tax, it becomes clear that the exemption limit of Rs. 50,000 is illogical." "They further state: "It may be said that fundamentally the tax is a levy in respect of limited liability and that this exemption, therefore, is granted not in order to avoid what is sometimes described as double taxation, but in order to encourage the class of Company which makes possible the aggregation of small savings for investment over a wide field." It is clear from the two statements that the argument that has weighed with the Committee is the first one about the tax being a corporation tax. Obviously they have not sufficiently considered the argument that the existing limit of exemption is an encouragement to the formation of limited companies. India is admittedly lacking in the number of such companies. Considering the population, extent of the country, resources of the soil and sub-soil,

"The other recommendation to which my Board objects on grounds of public policy along with other grounds is that liability should be thrown on the assessee to send returns of their income. But in a country where the vast majority of the people are still illiterate such a liability would be an affliction. Even among the literates, and surprisingly enough among the so-called educated, very few know how to fill in the innumerable and complicated income-tax forms when they are sent to them by the departments. Under such circumstances to expect them to undergo the torture of periodical returns or face a penalty up to double the tax assessable will be extremely unreasonable. Direct taxes are always unpopular. The manner of their collection, therefore, should not be so vexatious and troublesome as to render them more so.

ITALY SNATCHES RECORD

Italy broke the world's altitude record when Colonel Mezzi flew to a height of 51,639 feet at the Guidonia experimental air field wearing a special costume. The previous record was held by Britain, whose Squadron Leader Swain flew at 49,987 feet in September last.

Defied the Riots! And Drew the Crowds!

It had never happened before in the History of showmanship of Bombay.

SAGAR MOVIE-TONE'S BEST PICTURE OF THE MONTH

'Jagirdar'

Starring:—MOTILAL & SURENDRA

with BIBBO — MAYA — YAKUB & SHUDO ADVANI — FANDE — SANJATHA

—A LOVE YARN told in A LOVING WAY—

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ROXY

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REGULAR SERVICE TO Japan Via SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrive	Departure
London	25th May	10th June
Kifuku	11th June	24th
India	24th	9th July
Borneo	9th July	24th
Taijin	24th	8th Aug.
Celebes	8th Aug.	24th

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Itch Germs Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams and pores where germs hide and cause terrible itching, cracking, eczema, freckling, burning, acne, ringworm, freckles, blackheads, pimples, foot itch and other blemishes. Ordinary treatments give only temporary relief because they do not kill the germ cause. The new discovery, Nidoderm kills the germs in 7 minutes and is guaranteed to give you a soft, clear, attractive, smooth skin in one week, or money back. Get Nidoderm today and remove the real cause of skin trouble.

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Cooking your food in a few seconds in ice need not sound so fantastic hereafter. Professor Kovarsk, the famous Austrian Physicist, has just given a practical demonstration of this kitchen revolution before the Austrian Biophysical Society at Vienna. Into a large basin of water, reduced to the lowest temperature at which it would remain liquid, he plunged several large fish, all alive. A button was pressed, and in a few minutes the fish were dead and perfectly cooked—with the water still at freezing point.

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"Ten thousand miles in five days" is the new record in shortened travel offered by Air France from this summer.

The journey is from London to Buenos Aires. Passenger will leave Croydon Aerodrome on Saturday afternoon and reach their 10,000-mile distant point by the following Thursday, flying via Paris, Toulouse, Dakar, across the Atlantic to Natal, and then on to Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and Santiago. The course will be one of the most thrilling passenger routes in the world. It will entail a flight over the Sahara Desert, the Atlantic and then across the 30,000-foot Andes Mountains.

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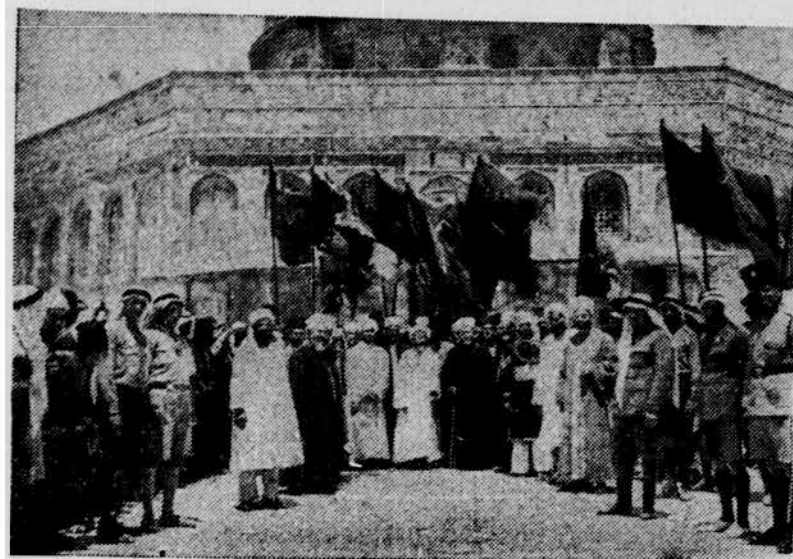
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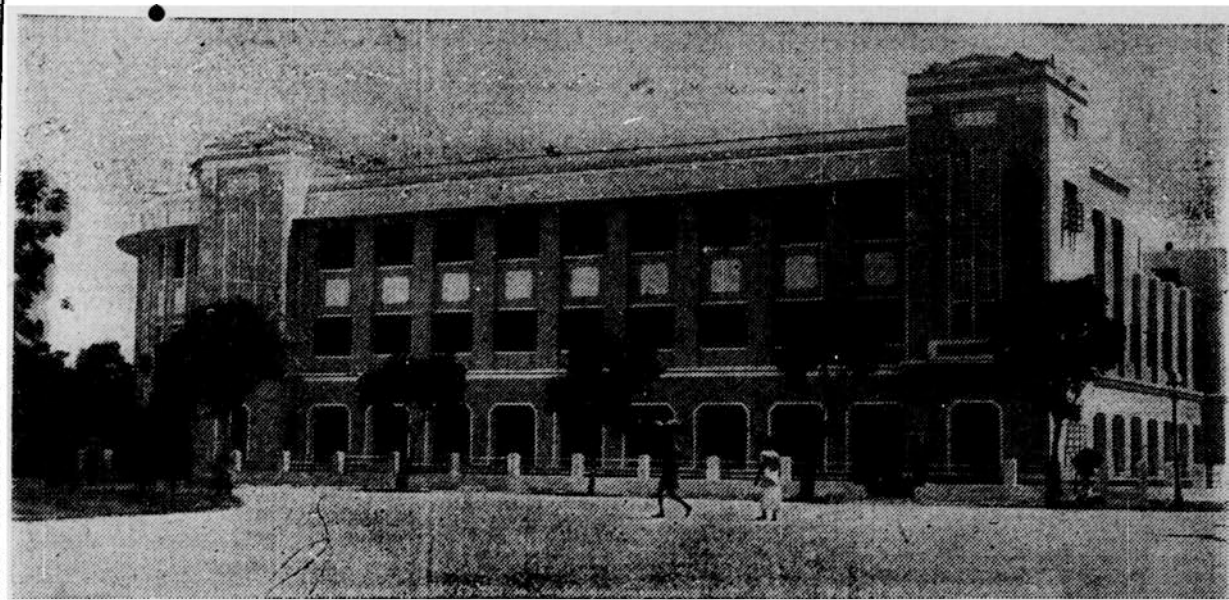


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His Holiness, Syedna Taher Saifuddin Saheb, High Priest of Bohras, who went on Haj pilgrimage, was welcomed at Mecca on behalf of Sultan Ibn Saud of Arabia. Photo to the left shows His Holiness in the centre, with his heir, Mahomedbhai Saheb, on his right and the representative of the Sultan, on his left. Behind is the famous Mosque. Photo to the right shows His Holiness walking at the head of a procession in the streets of Mecca. (Photos by Mohamedbhai Dhrangadhrwala).



The Khalsa College at Matunga, near King's Circle.

REPRESENTATION TO FINANCE MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

Indian Motion Picture Producers Demand Relief
From Entertainment Tax And Electricity Duty

The following are extracts from the letter, addressed to the Hon-ourable Sir Dhunishaw Cooper, Chief Minister of the Government of Bombay, by the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association, for consideration by the conference of Finance Ministers held in Bom-
—

"It has come to our knowledge that the Government of Bombay in order to be able to finance the various schemes they have in view

to ameliorate conditions in the rural districts of the Presidency of Bombay propose to increase taxation, and that it is intended to enhance the entertainment taxes in that connection. We understand also that the new scheme of taxation is likely to be discussed at the forthcoming conference of provincial Finance Ministers called for the next week so that taxation in the autonomous provinces of India may be uniform. In these circumstances, I have the honour to represent the case of the film industry of India in so far as the taxes on entertainment affect it in the hope that its position will be sympathetically viewed by your Government and the other Provincial Finance Ministers who have been invited to participate in the deliberations of the aforesaid Conference and that not only will the entertainment taxes not be enhanced but that they will be reduced in order that the indigenous film industry may develop and prosper.

The two taxes with which my Association is vitally concerned are the Entertainment Tax and the Electricity Duty on energy consumed by the projectors which must be used in cinema theatres to project films.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX

With regard to the Entertainment Tax it was first levied in the Bombay Presidency in 1923 when following the economic distress caused by world conventions Government found it necessary to augment their revenues to meet increasing expenditure. In its very nature, the entertainment tax must be considered to be a temporary measure to meet the aftermath of the World War. In the West as soon as these world conditions were eased the entertainment tax, particularly on the lower seats costing 5d. and less, (which is a class equivalent to the class paying As. 8 admission fee plus one anna as entertainment tax in India), was either totally abolished or reduced, to suit the varying conditions in different countries.

It will also be agreed that the entertainment tax in the Bombay Presidency was levied with the primary object of utilizing the proceeds to meet the increasing cost of primary education. It was then understood that with the levy of the Tax Government expenditure on primary education would be increased to an extent corresponding with the receipts from this tax but it is common knowledge that Government were unable to do so owing to the rapid change in the financial status of the Presidency and the other obligations of Government. Stray attempts have been made

to obtain a reduction of the tax without avail.

Since the levy of the Tax, however, the Indian Cinematograph Committee was appointed by the Government of India to enquire, among other things, whether it was desirable to take any steps to encourage the production and exhibition of Indian films. The Committee who reported in 1928 investigated into the hardship caused by the levy of the entertainment tax, and their considered opinion was that the entertainment tax was a great hardship on a certain class of people mentioned in the paragraph, and, therefore, they recommended that in any event seats costing less than Re. 1 should be exempt from the tax. It might be remembered that this conclusion was arrived at in the days of the silent film when the cost of film production was far below that in the present days of the talkie, fully three years before the talkie was introduced into Indian film production. Since then Government are themselves aware that the earning capacity and consequently the spending power of the people has consistently declined culminating as Government know in famines, etc., which have been counter-acted by Government through frequent remission of taxation. The plight of the cinema is exactly analogous. They are starved of filmgoers who have resented the impact on their legitimate entertainment with such vengeance that where-as in the past cinema theatres were usually crowded, now-a-days, even though the stage drama, is well nigh extinct, the cinemas are crowded only when exceptional pictures are shown; otherwise, on an average only one-fifth the seats in cinema theatres, are occupied throughout the year. The entertainment tax can be traced as one of the definite causes that have contributed to the unhappy position of the cinemas, which can be improved only by exempting the seats costing less than Re. 1 from the application of the tax.

With reference to electricity duty, as it is what has happened is that on the one hand the Gov-ernment of India gave relief to the industry by reducing the duty on projectors from 20 p.c./30 p.c. to 10 p.c. while on the other the benefit has been taken away by the Government of Bombay by levying the electricity duty on the energy consumed by projectors. Furthermore we might add that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., realising that the cinemas were working under conditions which were far from profitable, reduced their unit charges by half an anna per unit after the first 1,500 units. All these things taken together my Association trusts that Government will be so good as to issue orders to

SAFETY CAMPAIGN TELLS

Rate Of Accidents In
Bandra And Dist. Falls
Considerably

There were 47 accidents in Bandra and District last month. This is almost exactly one-and-a-half accidents every day, which is a dreadful figure and means over 500 accidents over a year.

But since the inauguration of the Safety campaign in the Sub-urbs by the Bandra Police, assisted by men and material put at their disposal by the W.I.A.A. and the Safety First Association of India, the accident rate has rapidly declined.

During the first week of the campaign there has been only four accidents—less than two-fifths of the previous record.

Even if accidents remained static at this proportion, the view of the motoring bodies and other interested associations, which have always maintained that edu-cative propaganda is a better way of reducing accidents than speed limits, could be held to have been largely established; if the accident rate declines still further it can safely be said that their case is proved. It is too early to claim proof yet, but the auguries are more than hopeful.

WHAT IS UNDUE SPEED?

A paragraph appeared in the Press at the week-end stating that one result of the suburban cam-paign has been an increase of undue speed near Mahim Cause-way. The accent must be placed very strongly on the word undue. The mere fact that accidents have declined while speed has gone up is another indication of the soundness of the W.I.A.A.'s view that speed does not cause accidents, but taking the word 'undue' at its widest possible connotation it may be said that undue speed compli-cates traffic problems.

The Association and all respon-sible motoring authorities through-out the world have set their faces against restrictive legislation on speed; it is highly significant that there are five times as many ac-cidents in Great Britain on roads where a 30 miles per hour speed limit is in force as on roads which are completely free.

"Undue speed" is to be taken to mean an extremely high speed (55 miles per hour or over) in the hand of a driver lacking in judgment or experience. Almost any per-son maintaining such a speed in a crowded and narrow village road may be said to be a driver lacking in essential judgment.

But it is his lack of judgment that the W.I.A.A. condemns and not his speed, for such a lack of judgment is as likely to prove as fatal at 20 mile per hour as at 60 miles per hour. In other words, the quarrel is not with the speed at which he drives, but with the lack of wisdom which lies behind it—and this lack of wisdom will never be cured by placing res-triction upon his speed, nor will such restrictions either make him into a better driver or reduce his potentialities as a cause of ac-cidents.

The proper way to reduce ac-cidents is two-fold: the education of both pedestrian and motorist public, and the redesigning and proper planning of all roads.

exempt the cinema projectors from payment of the Electricity Duty in order to help the film industry, and secondly because under the Act the Duty cannot be legally levied on cinema projectors, which are to be classed industrial machinery.

For these reasons, my Association trusts that Government will be pleased to exempt projectors from payment of the electricity duty, to exempt also seats costing less than Re. 1 from payment of the entertainment tax, and prevail through the forthcoming conference of Finance Ministers, upon the Provincial Governments to do likewise."

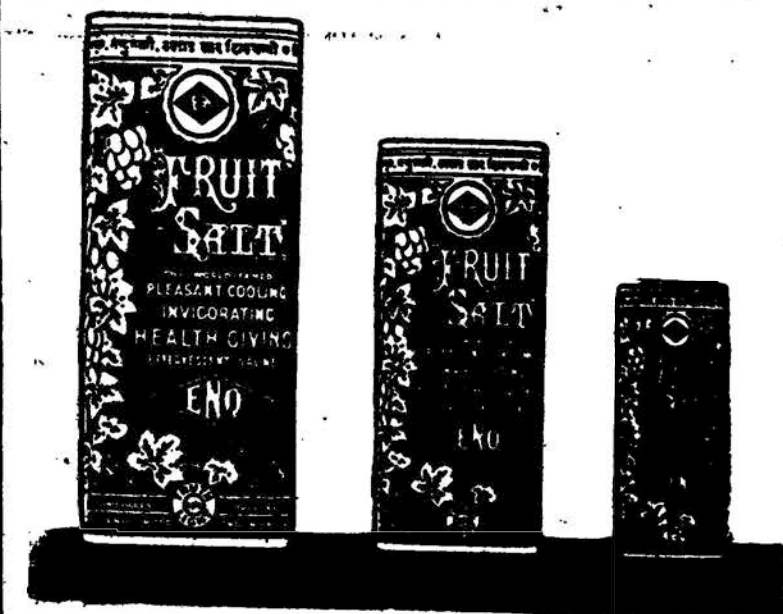
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Oxford Majlis Debate

Historical Precedents For Satyagraha NON-VIOLENT VICTORIES IN AUSTRIA & S. AFRICA 'India Needs Gandhiji To-day As She Needed Him In 1921'

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, June 2. (By Air Mail). The Oxford India Majlis has discussed many motions in the past but the motion that was before the House on Sunday night had special significance since Mr. A. Zaman, of Exeter had tabled: In the opinion of this House, Indian politics would benefit by the removal of Mahatma Gandhi's influence.

There was a fairly good attendance on Sunday night and the debate, in spite of the great controversy that it saw, was kept on a high level and was continued with dignity.

"NOT A REALIST"

Mr. Zaman in proposing the motion made an excellent and witty speech. He said that although Gandhi's technique of non-violence was the only one possible, Gandhi was not realistic enough in its execution. Gandhi had several times checked the national movement for liberation in a seemingly capricious manner. "Gandhi's attitude," he added, "is essentially bourgeois and does not fit the present mass struggle."

Mr. H. C. Sharma, (St. John's), said that although Gandhi had nominally retired, his influence was still predominant in politics. This was a retarding influence because he did not accept that India's future lay in socialism. Mr. Sharma made a good speech, but he should have avoided spending too much of his energy and time and that of his listeners in attempting to demolish the arguments of his own side.

Mr. G. R. Kotwal (St. Catherine's) was another supporter of the motion. He said that in spite of Mahatma Gandhi's great services to the country in the past, time has come to change the leadership. The speaker comprehensively examined the cases in which Mahatma Gandhi had "failed."

"GANDHIJI NOT TO BLAME"

Mr. P. P. Singh, ex-President of the Lucknow University Union, who had specially journeyed to Oxford from London to oppose the motion found in Mr. S. D. Kalelkar (Secretary of the Majlis) a first class debater. Mr. Kalelkar demolished the arguments of his opponents with his usual vigour. Mahatma Gandhi could not, he said, be blamed for the failure of his plans when they had not been fully carried out. The House, no doubt, enjoyed Mr. Kalelkar's speech.

Mr. Singh, the leader of the Opposition, quoted the "Times" which a decade ago wrote: "Mahatma Gandhi is a mischievous crank with a talent for mischief. He can prove his sincerity only by retiring from public life." Basing his case on this writing, Mr. Singh compared the motion with "the most contemptuous and reactionary observation of the 'Times'." "If you will accept the motion," continued Mr. Singh, "you will give the verdict against yourself. You will be falling in with your enemies to wreck your own political plan and programme. So beware of the danger."

N. C. O. AS POLITICAL WEAPON Arguing his case against the motion, Mr. Singh said that the motion raised the question whether the non-violent non-co-operation as preached by Mahatma Gandhi was an unworkable political weapon to liberate India. If the reply to the question was in the affirmative then Mahatma's plans must go and the House should call upon the great leader to retire to the jungles, or the lonely corners of the Himalayas to practise Yoga to develop his inner voice. However, if the answer was in the negative then they should say "Long Live Mahatma Gandhi and Victory to his non-violent movement."

NO BRUTE FORCE

Examining the movement as a whole, the speaker declared that Mahatma's detested violence and bloodshed and believed in ending the present system of government by peaceful methods. The brute force was not the basis of society in their country. Muslims and Hindus had an inheritance of a refined culture and a civilisation highly human and universal. India was known for idealism—idealism which did not join hands with brute force. Mahatma based his plan of liberating the country on the principles which were truly Indian and deep-

rooted in the people's culture and religion.

NO MEEK SUBMISSION

However, Mr. Singh emphasised that non-violence did not mean meek submission to the will of the evil-doer, but the pitting of one's whole soul against the will of the tyrant. Mr. Singh was convinced that Mahatma's movement had got historical precedents. It was not a novel experiment. It was tried in Austria in the middle of the 19th century. It was tried in Hungary as it was tried in South Africa in 1906, where it did succeed. He concluded by appealing to the House to remember that Mahatma's movement had sound basis and had encouraging backing of history. If the non-violent non-co-operation was an independence for Austria, if it succeeded in South Africa, on a smaller scale it was bound to succeed in India too and that too on a larger scale. If the plan provided by Mahatma holds good for the country, then the people of India must accept the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and should give him another lease of life. In his opinion India could ill-afford to do without Mahatma Gandhi in her present phase. "Though Mahatma Gandhi is devoting himself to social work and has given a chance to younger men," such as Pandit Nehru, concluded Mr. Singh, "we cannot help recognising that we need him to-day as we needed him in 1921 or at any other time. Can you free India by violent revolution?"

INSPIRE OF HIS APPEAL

Mr. Singh did not stay in the House to know the verdict. He ran from the House to catch the train for London and was sorry to learn from me that in spite of his appeal the House carried the motion that Indian politics would benefit by the removal of Mahatma Gandhi's influence.

STORY OF GRANT'S BEQUEST TO 'MAC'

Sir Alexander Grant, the biscuit manufacturer, in his will, which has been lodged in Edinburgh, has directed the trustees to set aside in trust for his grandson, Alexander Grant Laing, £40,000, and to pay the income to Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald during all the days of his life.

Sir Alexander died on May 21, aged 72.

The will provides that on Mr. MacDonald's death the trustees are to accumulate the income for 21 years or until the grandson, Alexander Grant Laing, attains the age of 30. Then the capital sum and accumulations are to be made over to him or, in the event of his death, to his two brothers, Hector Laing and Robert Douglas Laing, equally, or the survivor of them.

Mr. MacDonald and Sir Alexander were close friends, and when in 1924, Mr. MacDonald became the first Socialist Prime Minister Sir Alexander gave him a motor-car and the income from 30,000 shares in the firm of McVitie and Price for its upkeep.

When Mr. MacDonald ceased to be Premier the car was returned.

TRIBUTE TO WIFE

Sir Alexander directed the trustees to hold the residue of his estate and to accumulate the income for ten years after his death and add it to the capital of the residue. On the expiry of 10 years they are to make over two-thirds to his son, Robert McVitie Grant, and one-third to his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Norris Grant, or Laing.

In the event of his son and daughter pre-deceasing the period of payment of the residue without leaving issue the trustees are

ECONOMIC SERVICES OF ART

"Federal Academy Of Art" Opened

On Wednesday evening the "Federal Academy of Fine and Commercial Art" was opened at Krishna Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road. Syt. Kanayalal Vakil, who performed the inaugural ceremony during the course of his speech observed:

Every organised activity of the writer and the artist is a sign of healthy vitality. There is much that is common between the world of art and letters. Popular superstitions, snobbery which is at the present moment only the effervescence of vested interests, have combined to under-estimate when it cannot scorn the services of the writer and the artist.

But while the writer is, occasionally, offered the chance to be recognised as the useful servant of the community, and, if successful, as a prophet even, the artist is expected not to claim attention even as a victim. For the crux of popular superstitions and flippant snobbery are thicker, heavier and darker on the world of art than those that cover the world of letters.

These will not be removed unless the artists learn to organise themselves, study the needs of the present and plan their future. I am happy to be associated with the inaugural ceremony of the Federal Academy of Fine and Applied Art as I find it is eager to study and fulfil so far as it lies in its power the needs of the present. Messrs. Pancholi and Kalabdi, as Directors of the Academy, are young and aspiring artists helped by colleagues, who are equally competent and determined to work.

Appeal to Public Institutions.

The matter of fact, tone of the prospectus of the Academy which starts its career to-day calls attention to the "great Commercial buyers, Advertisers and Publishers," as the "real patrons of Art." This is a right attitude towards realities. Only I would add an appeal to those public institutions which are not exactly in the same category of functions as the private business advertisers to make some active effort to assist practically the Harijan community of artists and craftsmen. There are for them many ways and many occasions to do so, if they are so determined. One of them is to institute open competition for cartoons, poster-designing, book illustration, window display, costume designing, lay-outs.

The railway, port authorities, municipal corporations, educational and social institutions, architects and engineers, the Automobile Association and radio dealers, industrialists, bankers, film and insurance magnates and finally, the Provincial Congress Committees—all need the practical assistance of the artist and all must be approached for help.

Artists Demand Recognition of Services.

If the artists can organise themselves and demand the recognition of their economic services and terms, I may assure you, you may not be kept waiting long for the appreciation of those who would then notice the cultural and national value of art and the importance and dignity of the artist.

I am glad, therefore, that the Federal Academy of Fine and Commercial Art aims at the efficient training in the economic services of art.

NEW POST FOR PRINCE OF MANGROL

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, June 9. Barrister Siddique Moya, the Prince of Mangrol, who holds at present the post of Bantwa Majumdar Nyayadish, is appointed, for three months, as the Additional Sub-Judge of Kathiawar Agency, on Rs. 450 per mensem.

directed to pay the residue to the trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

In his will Sir Alexander expressed his deep sense of gratitude to his wife "for all she has done for me and for the help and support she has given me during the whole course of our married life."

He stated that although the provision in the trust, disposition and settlement in favour of his son were greater than those in favour of his daughter, this was not because he bore her any less love and affection, but because he had already made separate provision for her and her family. The witnesses to the signatures of the trustees in accepting office were Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Lord Wigman.

INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF IZMIR (SMYRNA)

Concessions To Exhibitors

(From A Correspondent) The agricultural, industrial and artistic products of Kemalist Turkey and many other countries will be exhibited and sold at the International fair at Izmir.

The fair is held at Izmir, one of the most beautiful and important ports of the Mediterranean. It will last from August 20 to September 20.

The International Fair of Izmir is placed under the high patronage of the Turkish Government. Exhibitors and visitors have the benefit of a lot of facilities and exemptions.

Important reductions are made on this occasion on the goods and passenger tariffs of Turkish and foreign shipping and railway companies.

All goods to be exhibited at the International Fair of Izmir will have the benefit of special licences as regards quota and exchange restrictions. The site of the fair is assimilated to a transit store free of customs duty which is only payable for goods sold. Unsold goods are stored in the transit stores for two months after the closing of the fair.

Exhibitors, owners of theatres, cinemas, casinos, bars, dancing halls and other places of amusement as well as sold goods, artists, employees and workmen within the fair grounds and all newspaper advertisements, handbills, literature within and outside the fair grounds are free of State and municipal taxes.

Free Turkish Consular visa is given to foreign visitors and exhibitors.

Those who take part in the International Fair of Izmir will have the opportunity of bringing their products to the notice of hundreds of thousands of visitors who come to the fair every year from the four corners of the world and acquiring new customers.

Pavilions, empty sites and places in the Exhibition Palace are put to the disposal of exhibitors and entertainment concerns at the following prices: Ready Pavilions of 20 square metres 50.75 T. Liras; Pavilions of 10 square metres 40.50 T. Liras; sites 0.50 to 1.50 T. Liras per square metre and places in the Exhibition Palace 8 T. Liras per square metre, per month.

Izmir possesses hotels and restaurants for all tastes and means. Palaces, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, casinos, dancing halls, theatres, cinemas and means of conveyance are under the permanent control of the Municipality, both as regards sanitary conditions and tariffs.

Izmir possesses cinemas, bars, dancing halls, beaches, hot baths, entertainment and resting places and, within the exhibition grounds, jazz bands and variety shows, composed of artists of international repute, theatrical and musical comedy companies, sport grounds and games of all sorts.

One of the particular attractions of the fair is that it is held on a place adorned with flowers and trees situated in the Kultur Park which extends over 300,000 square metres. Exhibitors have thus the advantage of working in green surroundings.

Please apply to the Committee of the fair at the Municipality of Izmir, for any information you may require. Telegraphic address: Foire, Izmir.

Visit and take part in the Izmir Fair, in any case.

The number of exhibitors and visitors is on the increase every year.

Hundreds of thousands will acquaint themselves with your products.

You will find all sorts of goods at the fair.

You will have a lot of facilities and bargains.

Your will secure economic advantages.

You will see the most recent novelties and amusements.

The fair constitutes a real bargain for you.

You will see the natural beauties of Izmir.

Life is very cheap at Izmir.

The sources of forests are a real Paradise.

You will spend there your most beautiful nights.

You will rest from the weariness of a whole year.

Izmir's moon-light nights are unique.

Those who come to Izmir do not wish to leave it any more.

You will taste at Izmir the choicest fruits in the world.

Izmir's beaches and hot baths are famous.

The therapeutic qualities of the waters of Izmir are renowned.

Many civilisations were born at Izmir.

Bergama, Ephesus and Sardis are at Izmir.

You will see an amphitheatre of 50,000 seats.

The columns of St. Sophia were brought from Izmir.

You will benefit from the bargain of this fair.

Do not miss the opportunity of visiting Izmir

REMEDY FOR EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

Sapru Pleads For Vocational Training In Universities

LONDON (By Air Mail).

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru spoke on education and unemployment in India on Monday afternoon at a largely attended meeting of the East India Association at Hotel Reuben, in Victoria Street.

Sir Tej Sapru said the problem of unemployment among the educated middle class could not be solved without a radical alteration of the whole system of education in India. He felt very strongly that the system of primary education was extremely defective. The years spent at a primary school might have to be increased, but what was more necessary was to relate the instruction to the actual life of the average boy and to his environment.

Similarly, the secondary education was too momentous and too one-sided. It was more literary than scientific. It did not enable the boys to become self-dependent, make them more observant, or endow them with the faculty to do things with their own hands. There should be a stage at which those not likely to make good by receiving literary education at schools or universities should be given vocational training.

At the universities though the standard had been raised in recent years and their first-class products were better than those of a quarter of a century ago, there was still room for considerable improvement. Professional education should be made more thorough and the course of study should be lengthened, particularly in the profession of law. Sir Tej suggested the lowering of the age of admission into subordinate Government service. Every educated young man who found himself stranded in life was a source of danger to government and society, and he was not surprised that there should be so much discontent and that these young men should be driven more and more to adopt disruptive programmes.

Lord Lothian, presiding, pointed out that the problem confronting India of finding employment for the graduates of her universities presented itself in many other lands and was rapidly becoming acute in Russia.

Sir Philip Hart, said he had been told the great difficulty was that capitalists would not invest in small industries at 8 per cent when they could get more by money-lending. That was the cause of the unemployment of the graduates.

But Sir Tej declared "the day of the money-lender in India is over. As a result of recent legislation he has become a thing of the past."

Sir Sidney Freemantle, thought that if the small holdings in India could be worked on a co-operative basis and on scientific methods it would do much to remedy the present difficulty of finding work for agricultural students.

LINDRUM SMASHES ANOTHER RECORD

Makes Break Of 307 Points At Nuwara Eliya

COLOMBO, June 9.

The world's Professional Billiards Champion Horace Lindrum, playing at the Hill Club, Nuwara Eliya, in the presence of H. E. the Governor and a large gathering made a break of 307 points which is a record for Nuwara Eliya.

At the Orient Club on Monday, May 31, playing an exhibition game against his companion Melbourne Imman, ex-world's Billiards Champion, Lindrum made a break of 173 points.

Communal Tension In Shikarpur

KARACHI, June 9.

According to a report received from Shikarpur, a few burnt leaves of "Quran" were again found near the mosque, where trouble had started recently. A large crowd of Muslims gathered last evening near the mosque, and there was an apprehension of breach of peace. The timely arrival of Police prevented any development, and the crowd was dispersed without any untoward incident.—United Press.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A verdict of death due to shock and haemorrhage from multiple stab-wounds, was recorded by the Bombay Coroner at the inquest on the body of Chandabai Mathuradas, who died on way to hospital on the night of 23rd May.

The Jury recommended prosecution for murder of one Sadharam Ayodhya Prasad, who surrendered himself to the Maharawri Police the same night.

Ramchander Ghahram stated that the deceased was his brother-in-law's wife. She was on intimate terms with him and he was maintaining her. She complained to him that the suspect was molesting her and was visiting her in his absence. He had also warned the suspect not to do so.

At the time of the deceased's death he was in Ville-Parle with his employer.

Some inmates of the second floor of Madhavdas Virdas Building in First Pathan Street, neighbours of the deceased also tendered evidence.

Parbati Gopal Davkar who was on a visit to his father-in-law fell sick. He swallowed an ointment given him for headache for external application and was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died on 23rd May.

Death due to a poisonous dose of soluble sulphide which he took internally by misadventure, was the verdict.

The following persons were convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Port, Esplanade Police Court, during the week ended June 5:—

Mr. Assadulla Hassan, licensee of the shop in Ibrahim Pradhan

Building, Jail Road East, was convicted and fined Rs. 100 on 3-5-37, for selling butter adulterated to the extent of 36.3 per cent.

Mr. Ghela Kanji, vendor in the shop at No. 31, Chingh Bunder Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 30 on 3-6-37, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 35.9 per cent, and

Mr. Premji Ubhaya, joint owner of the shop at No. 231, Princess Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 100 on 4-6-37, in default to undergo 3 weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 89.5 per cent.

At Mazgaon Court

The following are names of persons convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Police Court:—

Mr. Laljee Harses, vendor in the grocer's shop at No. 13-B, Balarum Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 200 on 2-6-37, in default to undergo four months' simple imprisonment, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 65.4 per cent;

Mr. Bhanji Rawji, owner of the grocer's shop at No. 326A, Haines Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on 2-6-37, in default to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 32.7 per cent, and

Mr. Kasam Rama Zendi, owner of the Eating House at No. 328, DeLisle Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on 29-5-37, in default to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling butter adulterated to the extent of 33.1 per cent.

MONSOON CURRENT STRONG

But Early Break Here Not Expected

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

While specks of clouds are seen in the sky, the oppressive heat continues.

The monsoon current in the Arabian Sea has appreciably gained strength; but the immediate advance of the monsoon is not at all indicated by the latest weather report recorded in the Colaba Observatory—for the last 24 hours till 8 a.m. to-day.

Maximum Temperature:—92 degrees, that is 2.4 degrees above normal.

Minimum Temperature:—83 degrees, that is 3.9 degrees above normal.

Humidity in the air is 76 per cent, that is 4 per cent. below normal.

STORM RAGES IN SIMLA

Rain That Followed Brings Down Temperature

SIMLA, June 8.

After three days' sultry and dusty weather with a temperature of 88 a fierce storm broke out this evening accompanied by thunder and rain.

The force of the wind was so great that driving in rickshaws became almost impossible.

For nearly an hour, during which the electric lights went out several times, doors and windows kept on rattling. The storm and rain however brought down the temperature considerably.—A. P.

HAIL-STORM DAMAGES CROPS

NAINI TAL, June 9.

Naini Tal is experiencing severe storm accompanied by hail and showers at intervals since last night, causing considerable damage to property in and outside the town.

To-day's birthday parade had to be abandoned owing to the storm. Reports received so far indicate that many trees were uprooted and the roofs of some houses blown off.—United Press.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN NORTHEAST INDIA

POONA, June 9.

The bay monsoon is active in Lower Burma and Northeast India and the feeble advance of the Arabian Sea monsoon in Malabar and South Konkan is maintained. Thunderstorms occurred locally in United Provinces and Southeast Madras and at a few stations in Mysore and North Madras Coast. The western disturbance is passing away across the Western Himalayas after causing widespread dust or thunderstorms in the Punjab and Kashmir. Temperatures are appreciably above normal in east Central Provinces.

temperatures are appreciably above normal in east Central Provinces.

FORECAST:—Monsoon continues to be active in lower Burma and Northeast India and is likely to strengthen in Malabar and South Konkan. Thunderstorms continue locally in southeast Madras, Mysore, North Madras Coast, United Provinces, Punjab and Kashmir. Scattered dust or thunderstorms will also occur in Baluchistan, Rajputana and East Central Provinces.

Summary of Monsoon forecast for 1937:—Monsoon rainfall will be above the average in north-west India and above ninety-three per cent of the average in peninsula.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of June 9.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours:—0.15 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 92.0 degrees 2.4 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 83.0 degrees 3.9 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent.

SEX-HEALTH

MARRIED LIFE QUESTIONS and BOYHOOD'S PERILS & MANHOOD'S CURSE fully discussed

Must be read by all wishing true happiness in life.

GRATIS & POST FREE TO ALL.

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BEAGALPUR.

Glands Made Young

—Vigour Renewed

Without Operation

If you feel old before your time or suffer from nerve, brain and physical weakness, you will find new happiness and health in an American medical discovery which restores youthful vigour and vitality quicker than gland operations. It is a simple home treatment in tablet form, discovered by an American Doctor. Absolutely harmless and easy to take, but the newest and most powerful invigorator known to science. It acts directly on your glands, nerves, and vital organs, builds new, pure blood, and works so fast that you can see and feel new body power and vigor in 24 to 48 hours. Because of its natural action on glands and nerves, your brain power, memory and insight often improve amazingly. And this amazing new gland and nerve restorer, called Dr. Nizer's Vi-Tabs is guaranteed. It has been tested and proved by thousands in America, and is now available at all chemists here. Get Dr. Nizer's Vi-Tabs from your chemist today. Put it to the test. See the big improvement in 24 hours. Take the full bottle, which lasts eight days, under the positive guarantee that it must make you full of vigor, energy and vitality, and feel fit to do 25 per cent more work than you are now doing. Younger or money back on return of empty package. A special doubling-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nizer's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4 and the same money restores you.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 2, 1937
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 30, 1936
Parsi: Del 8, 1306
Hightide: 13-14; —
Lowtide: 6-24; 19-24
Sunrise: 6h, 1m.
Sunset: 7h, 15m.

S. S. Ranchi with mails from London of 27th May due at 4 p.m.

Saturday, June 12.

S. S. "Ravapindi" with homeward mails due at 1 p.m.
B.A. Examination Results, University Buildings, 3 p.m.

Monday, June 14.

Bombay University Senate, 1 p.m.

M. R. CHARITABLE DISPENSARY. The total number of patients treated in the Kalyani, Dabulji Charitable Dispensary at Mangrol during the month of May was 3729.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION
The Director of Posts and Telegraphs of Nova Goa reports 10th June being a national holiday. Portuguese India Offices will observe Sunday working hours and will not accept ordinary traffic on that day.

SANATANISMS AND KING
At a meeting of the Sanatan Dharm Mandal held on Wednesday under the Presidency of Pandit, Shri Krishan Sastri a resolution was passed congratulating His Majesty on his birthday.

STUDY CLASS ON GATHA
Under the auspices of the Bhavakalyan Lodge, Theosophical Society, Dr. J. S. Tarnaporewalla will conduct a Study Class on Gathas in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society's Besant Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

SCHOLARSHIP FOR COLLEGE GIRLS
Applications for Premkhorai Lotvala Scholarships from Lady Students of Colleges are invited by the Trustees before the 20th June on the form of applications which can be obtained by writing to Miss Bachubai Lotvala, "Arya Bhuvan", Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY
The Society's Shet Dharamsey (Gorindji Thackersey High School) reopened on June 8, after the summer vacation. The Principal who invites applications for "Free-student-ship" from poor students belonging to the Gujarati and Marathi Communities so as to reach him on or before the 30th June 1937.
Preference will first be given to the poor students of the Bhatia Community.

KHATAU MAKANJI TRUST
Under the auspices of the Khatau Makaanji Trust one infant welfare centre besides a maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, is conducted for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of May 1937 in all (Bhatias and Hindos) 1813 patients were attended to at the centre and the Hospital. The average daily attendance was 56.8. The number of deliveries during the month was 28. The number of expectant mothers under observation was 81.

SHREHWANSHI KSHATRIYA SHIKSHANOTTEJKE SANGH
The 4th Prize Distribution gathering at the above institution was held on June 6, at Vasilek, Baseline, (Thane), under the presidency of Mr. M. R. Acharekar, Deputy Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art.
After formal election of the President, Mr. M. R. Acharekar occupied the Chair. The Secretary then read the Annual Report which was carried unanimously.

Many speakers made references befitting the occasion, and then Mr. Indumati Chandel sang a few sweet verses. The President then distributed prizes to the successful students after which he thanked the Managing Committee and expressed satisfaction with the work done by the Institution.
After a vote of thanks to the chair and to the guests present, the meeting terminated at 8 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS
Timings at Victoria Terminus on and from April 1, 1937:—

Trains	Arr.	Dep.
Madras Mail	6 00	23 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chabokli	8 15	30 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Deccan Queen (on Monday only)	10 30	
Deccan Queen (on Friday only)	17 15	
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 00	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 50
Poona Fast Passenger	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 15
Ahmedabad Express	20 15	7 00

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Holy Terror". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15 and 7-15 p.m.
EMPIRE—"History is Made at Night". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Espionage". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Raven". Daily at 5 and 7 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Journey's End". Daily at 5-30, 8
KRISHNA—"The President". Daily at 5 and 7-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha". Daily at 5-15 and 7-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut Kanya". Daily at 3-30 and 6 p.m.
PLAZA—"Sita Haran". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Quality Street". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar". Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.
WEST END—"Insaf". Daily at 5 and 7-30 p.m.

DONATION TO MUSLIM LEAGUE

Nawab Of Bhopal's Disclaimer

The Publicity Officer, Government of Bhopal, writes:—
"The attention of the Government of His Highness has been drawn to a report appearing in a certain section of the Press to the effect that His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal have donated a large sum of money to the Muslim League to fight the elections against the Congress. It is authoritatively stated that no such sum has been donated to the Muslim League by His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, and that consequently the said report is absolutely without any foundation."

In Radio Communication With Bombay

Inwards.—Googra, Jehangir, Ranchi and Gharinda.
Outwards.—Conte Rosso, Cranfield, Somali, City of Benares and Silkworth.

Compulsory Primary Education For Suburbs

(From Our Correspondent.)
ANDHERI, Wednesday.

The suburban District School Board at their meetings held to-day passed resolutions approving the introduction of a compulsory primary education scheme within the District Local Board areas as well as within the Municipal Areas that were under the Local Board provided the particular Municipality had agreed to bear its share of expenses.

The Board proposes to open schools in those villages where there are at least 50 children of the school going age.

If the scheme of compulsory education does not materialise for want of finance the District Local Board has adopted a resolution for voluntary expansion wherein it is proposed to open new schools in areas with a population of 1000 if Government agrees to bear its own share of costs.

LECTURE ON "JOURNALISM"

Mr. Stanley Jepson, Editor, The Illustrated Weekly of India, will give a lecture on "Journalism" in the Conference Hall, Electric House at 6 p.m. to-day (Thursday) Mr. Mackenzie Bell, Editor, "Commerce" will preside. The lecture is open to the Members of the Engineering Profession.

Cultural Renaissance In Karnatak

Call To Kannadigas To Unite And Organise

A call to the Kannadigas all over the country to unite and organize effectively so as to achieve a politically united Karnataka was made by Messrs. Mudvedkar Krishnarao and T. T. Sharma in the course of the talks they gave at the Mysore Association on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Tatacharya Sharma said that language was the most important of cultural bonds, and a lover of Karnataka, wherever he may be, should strive to promote the growth and progress of Kannarese. He bemoaned the fact that to-day one part of Karnataka was ignorant of and was not interested in the happenings in another part of the country. This lack of wider interest was partly due to the political divisions into which Karnataka was cut up. A feeling of unity would be possible only when political unity was achieved.

It was quite true that Kannada and the Kannadigas were fallen low, but the lecturer saw a new hope in the Renaissance that was sweeping Karnataka to-day. There was in Karnataka to-day, the birth of a new life, a new awakening. There was an outburst of creative impulse; a revival of interest in the Kannarese language. Young writers were flooding the country with their numerous writings. He referred to the search for new ideas and the conflict with old ideas that was mirrored in these writings. Nor were the artists and craftsmen lagging behind their literary brothers, he said. He said that it was improper for people to sit curled up in their own cells while the whole country around them was blazing with the effulgence of a new life.

UNITED KARNATAKA

Mr. Mudvedkar Krishnarao, described the kicks and buffets to which the Kannarese language and culture were subject. On the one hand there was the large inroads made by western civilization and on the other political disunity. He complained that anglicisation of our lives had gone so far that men and women used English even for their love making. The women had been the last repositories of Indian language and culture and now even they were being rapidly anglicised.

Mr. Krishnarao proceeded to describe the lot of Kannarese speaking people in the outlying areas. In districts like Bellary, Anantpur, Salem, etc., people who speak Kannarese in their homes did not know how to read or write it. Kannarese was not taught in the schools there and they were compelled to take up other languages. He gave instances of an Indian State where Kannarese had to meet with official repression.

Mr. Krishnarao noted the fact that there were several Kannarese organisations in Bombay and asked why there was so little co-operation and co-ordination between them. He urged the people to forget their petty local and provincial prejudices and think in terms of Karnataka.

The speaker was so carried away by the idea of a united Karnataka that he envisaged the political phantasy of Karnataka as an important province in the Indian Federation—a Province under the aegis of the Maharaja of Mysore ruling over it as a Constitutional Governor! And the members of the Mysore Association cheered him excitedly.

At the end of the meeting the members were treated to a music performance.

Shree Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

The 13th general meeting of the Shree Life Assurance Company Limited, was held at the registered office, Fort Chambers, Dean Lane, on Wednesday evening with Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya in the chair.

The annual report for the year 1936 stated that the number of new proposals registered was 516 assuring the sum of Rs. 9,74,500 and that the premium income for the year was Rs. 1,07,351-8-2. Life assurance fund increased to Rs. 1,24,074-9-3. During the year under report 13 policies resulted into claims by death of the face value of Rs. 19,733-5-4 for which the sum of Rs. 19,791-5-4 was paid. The total deposits with the Controller of Currency amounted to Rs. 1,25,100. Messrs. Narayana Bhandari and Bcmjanee A. Wadia, who retire by rotation were re-elected.



Charles Ruggles and Alice Brady in "Mind Your Business" at the Pathe

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Chimhai in Bandra sector has been in the news many times. This village as I told you is a notorious plague centre and the breeding ground of disease. Yet it is lying in a neglected state. It will be recalled that Plague originated between the limits of this village which is about a mile square, having one narrow road which looks more like a footpath with pot holes. It is a small fishing village with about a dozen huts and hovels, kept in a most filthy condition, representing the slum area of Bandra, but surrounding these huts and hovels are residential houses of Catholics, Mahomedans and Parsis. The filth of this fishing village has taken a heavy toll of the health of people which made them protest to Municipality. But most of these protests I am told were just filed, while some of them evoked a minor response after which things continued as before.

PARKING OF FISHING BOATS
Here is yet another trouble at Chimhai. With the coming of the monsoon the fisherfolks have now parked their boats along the sands. Many of these boats are parked in front of residential houses thus closing their passage and some are just below the ceiling of

houses. These boats being covered with dried palm leaves will prove dangerous to houses if fire breaks out. The landlords of these houses have requested the fisherfolk to park their boats on open land along the shore, but with just their ignorant ideals they insist on parking them there, saying that they were doing what their ancestors did. Could not the authorities wake up to their obligations?

SUBURBAN SCHOOLS
From the beginning of this month most of the suburban schools reopened after their May vacation. Their new term starting now, the children are quite busy preparing their kit. Going through the list of books it will be noticed that education has taken quite a different turn. New text books are being introduced every year which in some cases is really not essential and is only waste of money, taxing the purses of the poor parents. There is also a general complaint about high fees which in many cases compel the poor parents to deprive their children of high school education. Most of these schools being given Government grant, Government would do well to look into this matter.

INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO'S PROGRESS

Directors' Tribute To Late Sir Lalubhai's Memory: Bonus Of Month's Salary To Staff Sanctioned

The twenty-third annual general meeting of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., was held on June 4, under the presidency of Mr. Mangaldas B. Mehta in the absence of the Chairman Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. The Directors' Report states:

ORDINARY BRANCH
In this branch during the year 5,621 proposals were received for assurance amounting to Rs. 1,10,40,800 and 4,916 proposals have resulted in Policies assuring in aggregate the sum of Rs. 91,80,000 as against Rs. 63,55,250 and 2,530 of the last year. The rest are either declined, postponed or are awaiting completion.

RS. 250 BRANCH
During the year 21 Proposals were received in this Branch. 14 Proposals have resulted in Policies, assuring in aggregate the sum of Rs. 3,500 and the rest are either declined, postponed or are awaiting completion.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Your Directors much regret to report the great loss sustained by the Company by the death of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Kt. C.I.E., who was a Member of the Board of Directors from the Commencement and was the Chairman of the Company from the year 1922 till his death in which capacity he rendered very valuable services to the Company.

Under Regulation 78 of Table A in the First Schedule to the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913 two of your Directors Sir Gulamhussein Hidayatullah, and Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

Sir Hukumchand Sarupchand having been appointed a Director under article 106 offers himself and is eligible for re-election.

Under Article 104 the Secretaries and Managers appointed Mr. Mangaldas B. Mehta Solicitor as a special Director and he took office on 18th March 1937.

A bonus of one month's salary to the staff was sanctioned.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

Mr. Mangaldas Mehta delivering his address said:—
I must at the outset express my regret at the great loss sustained by the Company by the death of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Kt. C.I.E., last year. As you are all aware, he was a member of the Board of Directors from the very commencement of the Company and he assumed the Chairmanship of the Company from the year 1922 and occupied that responsible position till the

day of his death. His services to the Company were many. He gave to us the advantage of his ripe judgment and varied experience. The Board of Directors have already passed a condolence resolution and sent it on to his family.

The Report of the working of the Company and the audited Balance Sheet and Accounts have been in your hands for some days and may be taken as read. Before, however, moving the formal resolution for their adoption, I will have a few remarks to make not only on the working of the Company but on the general situation regarding insurance business in India.

ALL ROUND PROGRESS.

From the report you must have seen that we have made a progress all round. The new business during the year under report increased to Rs. 91,80,000—against Rs. 63,55,250 in the previous year. This figure of new business though not such as to capture popular imagination, would be considered quite a decent figure compared to the age of our Company. Your Directors have always believed in steady progress, and they have never advocated spectacular figures of new business. Even this figure of new business will establish our claim to be amongst the first ten companies established in India.

Our total premium income has increased from Rs. 19,41,000 to Rs. 21,59,000. The life assurance fund of the company has increased from Rs. 62,91,000 to Rs. 74,98,000 and the total assets of the Company have increased from Rs. 70,17,000 to Rs. 87,90,000. These figures I am sure, will be considered satisfactory by the shareholders. There is a slight increase in the claims by death from Rs. 3,58,000 to Rs. 3,94,000. This is due to the increase the number of total policies assured with the Company. The claims, however, do not exceed the margin provided for in the actuarial calculations in our rates.

Coming to the expenses of management, you will notice that we are managing our business very economically. But the cost of new business is generally increasing. This is due to uneconomic competition from some Companies—Indian as well as non-Indian.

PROTECTION TO INDIAN COMPANIES.

Speaking about Insurance legislation Mr. Mehta said: The text of the new Bill has been circulated by the Government and I am pleased to say that on the whole the bill has been framed on right lines barring one very important factor. The Government have completely ignored the question of protecting Indian Insurance companies against the un-

Harwood League

Easy Victory For R. A. Colaba

Transit Section Defeated By Four Goals To Nil

BOMBAY, Wednesday.
One-sided affair, was the story in a nutshell, in Wednesday's game in the first division of the Harwood Football League, at the Cooperage, which was played between the R. A. Colaba and Transit Section. It resulted in a comfortable victory for the former by four goals to nil.

The play opened with level exchanges but as it progressed the Gunners established their superiority and scored two goals in each half.

THE GAME

The Artillerymen broke away with a left wing move, Wilson, after a clever run down the left flank, centred Collins, their centre forward, picked up nicely but shot an inch wide. Transit section returned the compliment shortly afterwards and the game developed into a sharp duel. Neither team held any advantage over the other in the early period of the first half, though the Gunners gained the upper hand later. Britton, the Transit Section's outside-left, finished his solo run by sending in a fine rising kick which, their centre forward, Gatwell headed nicely into the net.

In the 12th minute from the start, the Artillerymen opened their account. Rourke, their right wing, did the spade work and sent in a well-timed centre, which was cleverly accepted by Collett, their inside-left, who netted.

Transit Section were now working hard to draw level and were hovering around their opponents' territory. On one occasion Bailey, their inside-left, was in possession of the ball very near the Colaba goalmouth but he delayed a little in shooting and the Gunner's Right back made a good clearance robbing him of a goal that seemed imminent, while on the other end a good movement between the

Gunners' forwards, initiated by their pivot, McDermott, went forward, when Collins, their centre-forward, shot a little above the bars.

A little later, Collins, made amends, when he put his "jo" one more up, accepting a pass by Galliers the inside-right, he scored the second goal from about 30 yards.

At Half-time the Artillerymen led by 2 goals to nil.

TWO GOALS IN SECOND HALF.

The Gunners resumed strongly and should have added another goal to their score soon after the re-start, when Collins, their centre-forward, had a good try, his fine rising shot being well saved by the opposing goalkeeper.

Following this the play lacked interest for about ten minutes; the winners seemed content with the 2-goal margin while their opponents made only a few mild attempts to reduce the lead.

Midway through the second half, the Transit Section looked a bit slackened and evidently the Artillerymen taking advantage of this, added two more goals to their total in the last fifteen minutes. Collins, their centre-forward, was responsible for both these goals.

The final whistle found the R. A. Colaba winners by 4 goals without a reply.

The Result:—

R. A. COLABA 4 goals.
TRANSIT SECTION NIL.

THE TEAMS.

R. A. COLABA: Smith; Turner and Wilkes; Thorley, McDermott and Percy; Rourke; Galliers, Collins, Collett and Wilson.
TRANSIT SECTION: Britton; Andrews and Burns; Fluin, Orange and Darby; Mather, Brown, Gatwell, Bailey and Britton.

REFeree: L. Hibbert

To-day's Game

FIRST DIVISION.
3rd Field Brigade R. A. vs. Cheshire Regiment Kick-off 6 p.m.

Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala

BOMBAY, Wednesday.
There is a slight set-back in the progress made towards recovery by Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., reported to-day.

It is understood that, although the volume of his pulse is full, his temperature has been rising high and at the time of going to Press it is 103.4 degrees. This factor combined with the low vitality of the heart is causing considerable anxiety at the moment to his medical advisers, who are constantly by his side.

We understand that eminent physicians have been summoned and their opinion is that should the patient maintain his strength there need not be cause for anxiety as to the ultimate issue.

At the moment his condition is causing grave anxiety.

roads of non-Indian companies. It is the birth right of every Indian Company to progress and thrive in its country of origin, unhampered by any outsider. The only thing that the Government ought to see is that the Indian company works on proper lines and that its policy holders are safe in its hands. The Insurance Legislation in this way, after providing for the sound working of an Indian Company, should proceed to give it proper protection against the non-Indian Company. I hope the Indian Legislative Assembly will remedy this defect in the bill and introduce proper provisions in the Bill for the protection of the Indian Insurance concerns. The Indian Insurance Legislation Committee has already made concrete suggestion for no taxation to Indian companies.

OUR INVESTMENT POLICY.

Concluding Mr. Mehta said: I have digressed a little more than I intended to do, but my justification is in the importance of the subject itself. From the Revenue Account you must have seen that our income from interest has increased from Rs. 2,39,000 to Rs. 3,16,000. You all know that owing to the cheapness of money the rates of interest have gone down. Last year, as you are aware, the Board took your permission and the permission of the High Court to change our Memorandum and Articles of Association to be able to invest our surplus amounts in Securities which being quite sound earn a better rate of interest. Accordingly during this year we have made certain more profitable investment than before without any detriment to our safety. Your Directors would try their level best to see that the interest earning capacity of our Company is properly maintained without risking the capital invested.

THE EXCELSIOR

AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.



CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.



GRAND NEW SONGS!



DAILY AT 4, 6-30, & 10 P.M.



Two thrilling stars in a thrilling game of love!



with ERIC FLORE - CORA WITHERSPOON
TAY HANLEY - ESTELLE WINWOOD
Directed by George Stevens. A Pandro S. Berman Production. MURRAY CLOSE PICTURE

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1937

NO SETTLEMENT

The debate in the House of Lords on the Indian situation does not in the least improve the prospect of a settlement between the Congress and the British Government regarding the constitutional deadlock. Lord Zetland has unequivocally rejected Gandhi's latest offer that Congress would accept office if Governors undertook to dismiss or demand the resignation of the Ministers in the event of a conflict between the two. He does not think it "wise or in accordance with the intention of the Parliament to lay down that in the circumstances in question the Governor must necessarily call for the resignation of the Ministers." Why he thinks it unwise to concede the Congress demand he does not say. He takes his stand mainly on the intention of Parliament, and we shall consider how far that plea is tenable, though, as we have said before, Congress is not prepared to accept dictation from Parliament.

Sheer Sophistry

If Lord Zetland argues, Parliament intended that the Governors should act as suggested by Congress, it would have said so in the Act, but inasmuch as it does not so intend, it has laid down that, where the special responsibility of the Governor is involved, "he should exercise his individual judgment." This plea is evidently urged as a reply to the Congress argument that its demand, as interpreted by the Working Committee, does not call upon the Governor to surrender his special powers and that therefore it is neither unconstitutional nor illegal. Lord Zetland tries to make out that even demanding the Minister's resignation in the event of a conflict is against the intention of Parliament, and to that extent unconstitutional. This is sheer sophistry. It will not do to shift the basis of the discussion from the clear provisions of the Act or the Instrument of Instructions to the vague domain of the intentions of Parliament. The crucial question is: is there any provision in the Act or the Instrument prohibiting or disapproving of the Governor demanding his Ministers' resignation in the event of a conflict? Lord Zetland cannot point out any such provision.

Fascist Threat

"After witnessing the Italian Naval manoeuvres accompanied by Signor Mussolini, General von Blomberg," says a Rome report, "denied that his visit to Italy had a hidden political meaning because both the Duce and Herr Hitler sincerely wished for the peace of the world." Von Blomberg's denial is partly correct. The very fact of the naval manoeuvres so elaborately arranged exposes the "hidden" meaning. And since every one knows the blatant hypocrisy of Nazi-Fascist "pacifist" pretensions it is clear that the manoeuvres and von Blomberg's visit were intended to serve the double object of consolidating the Italo-German military alliance and warning the democracies of Europe. That International Fascism is feverishly preparing for war is further evident from von Neurath's visit to the Balkans. Both Italy and Germany are concentrating on the Balkans, especially Yugoslavia, to win them over for a war with Russia and Czechoslovakia.

India And Lancashire

A joint Committee of British cotton trade organizations has urged the need for Government action to preserve the overseas market for Lancashire. Such naïveté would be amusing if it were not so blatantly affected. Even without these reminders the British Government have always striven to preserve Lancashire's hold over colonial and Indian market. A whole Empire, indeed, is maintained primarily to safeguard the interests and privileges of the British traders. The new Imperialism, however, shies at the merest suggestion that its aims are anything but altruistic. And

On the contrary the very section he quotes gives the Governor full option to accept the Ministers' advice or their resignation or to demand the resignation. How then is it unconstitutional for the Governor to use the third option? Analysing Parliament's mind, Lord Zetland also argued that "Parliament contemplated that, even if the disagreement was a serious one that could not be bridged, it might very well be that the Governor would either wish to retain his Ministers and assent to the rest of their programme, or the Ministers, while disagreeing with the Governor, would wish to continue in office." We do not see much sense in this argument. If the Ministers wish to continue in office, there is no disagreement.

Inspid And Irrelevant

Lord Lothian's contribution to the debate was inspid and irrelevant. It will be remembered that some time ago he himself suggested that in the event of a conflict between the Governor and his Ministers the electorate might well be the final arbiter. But when the Congress now makes substantially the same suggestion, he has not a word to support it. He argues that under the system of responsible Government the difference between dismissal and resignation has practically disappeared in actual operation. If so, since Lord Zetland does not concede the Congress demand, either he himself does not agree with Lord Lothian or there is no responsible Government in India. Indeed, when he insists that in the event of a disagreement the Governor must have his way and yet be constitutionally irresponsible and that the Ministers, though responsible to the electorate, cannot assert themselves, he kills the very principle of responsible Government. However, as it is now clear that there is to be no settlement on the issue of office, let the dispute be decided by the legislatures, which neither the Governors nor the Secretary of State can ignore for more than a few months. Meanwhile, let it be realised by all Congress leaders that the slightest talk of the slightest compromise with the Congress demand will mean a humiliation, not only to the Congress, but also to the country as a whole.

But the irony is that Europe's Democracy or rather Britain refuses to see the danger. In spite of the fact that the 70 "submarines" were a reminder of the means whereby Italy aims at closing the Mediterranean to enemies in the event of war. Encouraged by Britain's continuous retreat before the march of Fascism they are now openly threatening Britain with, among other things, 70 submarines unless Britain continues to surrender and otherwise assist Fascist militarism. British conduct in the Spanish crisis is tantamount to making a present of Gibraltar to the Fascist—unless the Republicans win in spite of every thing that British statesmen are doing to prevent them from winning. Britain helped Italy to emerge victorious out of the Abyssinian war and to be able, in consequence, to make a demonstration of her might in the Mediterranean. Now where will this retreat lead? For advance of Fascism constitutes a further menace to Britain herself.

so with characteristic hypocrisy "it is stated that more might be done by the Government with reference to the Indian trade though it is emphasised that Lancashire asks for no special consideration in India, but only reasonable opportunity to compete with local and foreign producers." It is further pointed out, rather significantly, that the loss of 85 per cent of the Indian market is the biggest factor in the industry's decline. The British National Government being a creature of the Big Business, it will not be surprising if we see further attempts at consolidation of the Imperial Preference policy.

INDIANS ABROAD

Government's Failure To Protect Their Interests

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, June 2.

To the Indian visitors to this country the Coronation festivities still continue. When the average Britisher is occupied by his daily routine of work, the Indian visitor's time is not his own. He is still an invited guest at the many receptions that are being held in the West End of London.

On Thursday last Sheikh Abdul Hameed and the Begum Sahib were honoured by the Maharaja of Jodhpur and the Maharaja of Jaipur who had accepted their invitation to tea at the Hyde Park Hotel. Over 1000 guests had an enjoyable afternoon and the two Maharajahs moved freely amongst old and young. At this social function we missed the company of Rao Raj Hanut Singh, who played a brilliant game of polo at Rangoon that afternoon. However, the presence of the Maharajah of Jaipur meant a discussion of the game of polo and the Maharajah was good enough to explain the many cute points of the game to his countrymen who looked upon him with legitimate pride as a great polo player. Even Begum Sahib Hameed took a deep interest in the conversation that was continued in Hindustani and occasionally she interrogated the Indians in broken Hindustani. But she did not fail to apologise "I cannot speak Hindustani so well as I can Italian, which is my language". However, there is no doubt that by now the Begum Sahiba has made a note of all the more important Hindustani words and phrases that were used that afternoon.

On Saturday last, it was a politico-social function at the Taj Mahal restaurant. The Indian Swaraj League took advantage of the presence of a large number of Indian visitors and under the chairmanship of Dr. Syed Mahmood, we had three very interesting speeches from three different authorities on the problems facing the Indian settlers in the Colonies. It was a reception in honour of the Hon. Mr. Isar Das, a Punjabi settled in East Africa, where he is an elected member of the local Legislative Council. Mr. Isar Das put before his audience a series of grievances of the Indians residing in that country. He also made a contrast between the lives of the White settlers and that of the Indians and the Arabs, who are born there. Mr. Beharilal Anantani, who is an acknowledged authority on behalf of Indians in Zanzibar, was cheered as he warned the English audience: "In your name worse things are done in the Colonies and what I have told you is nothing but the truth."

Naturally Mr. Grech Jones, Labour M.P. hung his head low as if filled with the shame that his imperialist countrymen had brought on the Empire by their misrule in the Colonies. He pledged himself to do everything that was possible under the present system to obtain redress to the many grievances that Indians suffered in East Africa and Zanzibar. The little function thus came to a close after the 150 guests had been served with Indian refreshments.

Congress And Constitutional Deadlock
Some time ago I wrote that the Hindustani Speaking Union obviously desired to wind up the Coronation festivities so far as Indians were concerned by holding a grand "At Home" at the residence of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohan Singh. But Mr. R. S. Nehra, solicitor, evidently thought that he should share such an honour. So on Sunday last we were confronted with two invitations, one from the Sardar Bahadur and the other from Mr. and Mrs. Nehra, on behalf of the Central Indian Colonial Association, of which our countryman is the president.

Mr. Nehra's function was in honour of the Hon. Mr. Justice Niyamulla, of the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Veeraswamy, Barrister-at-Law and Magistrate in British Guiana, and Mr. and Mrs. Pratap. The function was, semi-political, inasmuch as the guest provoked political discussion by eulogising the new Indian constitution and by criticising the Congress leadership, which, he felt, ought to be held responsible for the present political impasse in India. Mr. Veeraswamy followed the Allahabad Judge and in the course of his speech he gave a rosy picture of Indian life in that part of the world where he resides—British Guiana.

However, it was left to Mr. Akhil Dutt, Deputy President of the Indian Legislative Assembly to challenge the statements of Mr. Niyamulla. He did it frankly and most unambiguously. He declared that in the interest of consistency on the part of the Congress, ever since the Gandhi-Irwin

(Continued on Page 10 Col 4.)

Utilization Of Indian Molasses

Some Ways And Means

By

K. M. PAREKH M.Sc.

The manufacture of cane sugar is the second largest industry in India and is only next to the textile industry. Due to the high tariff duties imposed in 1930, the multiplication of sugar factories in 1930, producing about 90,000 tons of sugar, which has been increased to 162 factories by 1936, producing about 950,000 tons of sugar. India requires approximately 1,000,000 tons of cane sugar per year, so by now India is self-sufficient regarding this important food material.

Uses Of Molasses

The value of molasses as fertilizer and the condition for effective application which its peculiar nature demands, have been studied in many cane-growing countries. Its use as cattle food has also been studied in many sugar-producing countries. Furthermore, a number of chemical substances having an industrial market have been discovered. In connection with the development of the internal combustion engine particularly, the potentiality of molasses as a source of power alcohol has been investigated and in some countries it is extensively used for the manufacture of power alcohol. The custom of adding sugar or molasses to lime is an old established one in India and was known to the Dutch in Guiana. Another use to which frequent references has been made is in the growing plastic industry.

Sugar Industry In Early Times

Sugar cane has been found in India from time immemorial, and sugar in some form or other made and consumed in this country since prehistoric days. India was not only capable of supplying her local wants but also had an extensive export trade in older times with Arabia, Persia, Egypt and other neighbouring places. During the Mahomedan rule this Indian national industry had a flourishing trade. Coming down to more recent times it appears that in 1750 there was a great trade in sugar with Great Britain, fostered by the East India Company. There was a time in the 19th century when India exported large quantities of sugar to the United Kingdom. Thereafter the export diminished steadily until the conditions were absolutely reversed. It can safely be said that though India lost her export trade, she was ever a fore-runner in the industry and was always capable of supplying her local wants.

From the industrial point of view, therefore, the utilization of molasses is a very important problem. Cases are not unknown where the original primary product have eventually become the by-product and this aspect has not been overlooked in the sugar

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BETRAYED AGAIN?

It is impossible to say yes, that the Spanish Government has not been betrayed again on the question of guarantees demanded by Italy and Germany in connection with the patrolling of the Spanish coast. "A final agreement" says a London message, "upon the text which will assure Germany and Italy the required guarantees before their returning to the Non-Intervention Committee is in sight." It will be noticed, that the emphasis is on an assurance to the Fascist powers regarding their "required guarantees." The same message further says: "All that is now necessary is to decide upon the acceptable form of words on the action to be taken should consultation by the four powers be necessitated by a further incident in Spanish waters." All this leaves the impression, that they were in search of a respectable formula for surrendering to Germany and Italy. This is further strengthened by the fact that nothing is said even as a mere formality about the openly outrageous bombardment of Almeria. And then why is it that the Spanish Government's suggestion to internationalise all naval control forces is not entertained although it is on the face of it, the most reasonable and effective solution possible?

KOTTAPATAM AND KURMA
KEDDY
Sir K. V. Kurma Reddy, the Interim Chief Minister of Madras, has repeatedly declared that he and his colleagues are in office to "carry on" the King's Government. That implies a continuity with the previous regime. And they have proved it by "carrying on" with a vengeance. The action against the Kottapatam Summer School is an instance in point. The report of the Inquiry Committee appointed by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and composed of an advocate, and two M.L.A.s leaves no doubt as to what happened. The members are responsible—even Sir Kurma

Reddy will, we hope for his own sake, hesitate to question this fact. And they report that "from the evidence we are in a position to conclude that there was a bribe charge at Kottapatam on the morning of May 21 in the sense that latins were used on the arrested persons and the on-lookers and injuries were inflicted and that the employment of any form of violence by the police was entirely uncalculated." It was not only uncalculated but at least in one instance the injury sustained in the region of the heart and needs specialist treatment. Kottapatam is a glaring case of executive irresponsibility having the morning Cabinet have the administrative decency to do something about it? Or are they too completely puppets in the hands of the bureaucracy?

A MISSIONARY OF MAYO BREED.
An American Christian Missionary from Hyderabad State purchased some land for a printing press from the Gujarati Type Foundry of Bombay, a well-known firm of high standing and reputation. Not satisfied with the quality of the land—for no fault of the firm, we are convinced—the missionary lost his temper and indicted a long indignant letter to the firm, wrecklessly indulging in all sorts of sweeping generalisations and unwarranted allegations, utterly unworthy of a missionary. "One cannot," he said, "put complete confidence in business people of this land, they will again and again reveal their true mentality." And then he added: "I have no doubt but what you people are acting in the fullest sympathy with the I. N. Congress party, who made the childish demand of the present Government to divest itself of certain constitutional powers in order to give them the opportunity to do things as they were inclined" to do. "You people can simply not be trusted, even with the 'smallest business matters how then can you be ex-

pected to treat others fair, when once you have all authority in your hands? Every crooked business transaction on the part of the people of this land, is the transaction of whatever party might be in authority in mindature. There must first be that mind which realises its responsibility, that loves righteousness, not because of the profit that might be gained, but because of its love for the same. I am an American and care little what political party you or anyone else belongs to, but I venture to suggest that such actions as these, actions in small matters cast their shadows as to what might well be expected from the people of this land when once they are in authority, you cannot be trusted no matter in what relationships that might be."

It is utterly unnecessary to defend the firm concerned or the country against the unworthy allegations of an unworthy missionary. It would also be repeating his own offence if we were to say that all missionaries or all Americans are so irresponsible in their remarks about India as this one of the Mayo breed.

IMPROVING PHYSICAL CULTURE

Mr. B. G. Kher made a very well-reasoned plea for overhauling our present system of physical culture in the address he delivered at the Physical Culture Institute of Nadia recently. Our ancient systems of exercises have no doubt their excellent points, but they mostly stress what may be called the "individual" as distinguished from the social aspect of physical culture. Besides we in India have failed to take note of the many researches in physiology, psychology and sociology, which have revolutionised the science of physical culture in the West. We must try, therefore, to improve the various systems in practice at present in the light of modern knowledge, and utilise them for the all-round develop-



WITHOUT COMMENT—

ROME, June 8.
After witnessing the Italian Naval manoeuvres accompanied by Signor Mussolini, General von Blomberg denied that his visit to Italy had a hidden political meaning because both the Duce and Herr Hitler sincerely wished for the peace of the world.
—Reuter.

NAPLES, June 8.
The submarines were a reminder of the means whereby Italy aims at closing the Mediterranean to enemies in the event of war.
—Reuter.

APPROPOS OF THE "DISPERSAL"
of the Socialist Summer School at Kottapatam a Congress inquiry committee has found that (1) latins were used on arrested persons and onlookers and (2) the resort to violence in any form was entirely uncalculated.
In the face of this conclusive certificate the Interim Ministry must publish a resolution expressing their satisfaction at, and paying a tribute to, the police for having discharged their duties thoroughly.

THOSE HONOURABLE INTENTIONS

Lord Zetland does not think that it will "really be either wise or in accordance with the intentions of Parliament" to lay down that the Governors should necessarily call for resignation of Ministers. Quite, quite. Indeed it would really be both wise and most strictly in accordance with the intentions of Parliament that Ministers "responsible" to the Legislature and the people should submit to the veto of Governors.

It is reported that general indignation was expressed by the Provincial Finance Ministers at the "hypocrisy" of Parliament in respect of Provincial Finance. Parliament may well complain—with suppressed amusement—"You too, brothers!"

Our virtuous Ministers are further reported to have felt that Parliament had played an immense hoax upon them. But they should find consolation in vicarious revenge: in the fact that they have been trying to play an immense hoax on their people.

THE SUPREME CRITERION

"Regarding the legal and constitutional aspect (of the deadlock) he (Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru) remained unconvinced even by the advocacy of Professor Berriedale Keith whose views had not found endorsement by any lawyer or statesman he had met in England."
—Reuter.

And that settles it. Sir Tej must naturally accept, in any given question, the authority of British lawyers and statesmen rather than his own countrymen.

Mr. Oliver Stanley will head the United Kingdom Delegation in connection with the forthcoming consultations with India. We strongly suggest that the Indian Delegation should—formally also—be headed by our Under-Secretary Lord Stanley and thus make the whole thing a nice Lancashire Family affair. Nothing can emphasise so impressively the close bonds that unite India, for her own interests, with the Empire—we mean Britain than a Stanley-Stanley human touch. And for the eventuality of a deadlock—which is of course, unimaginable—Lord Derby, the head of the family, should be appointed arbitrator.

"You say your mother-in-law threw a chair at you," said the magistrate.

"Yes, sir," said the applicant for a summons.

"And then your wife threw a table at you?"

"Yes, sir."

"And what made you leave the house?"

"I saw my daughter looking thoughtfully at the sideboard."

ment of our young men and women. It is regrettable that while countries in Europe and America are doing everything possible for the physical betterment of their youth, the Governments in India hardly show even a recognition of their responsibilities in this connection. It is, therefore, all the more incumbent upon our public leaders to pay more attention to this subject.

Zetland Rejects Mahatma's Offer

Bangs Door Against Settlement

"Leave Matter Open Rather Than Come To Some Agreement"

Lord Zetland very definitely and unequivocally rejected the latest offer of Mahatma Gandhi that Congressmen would accept office if Governors undertook to dismiss or demand resignation of ministers in the event of differences between them and the Governors.

"If that had been the intention of Parliament, it would have said so in the Act itself," said Lord Zetland. "Even if the disagreement was a serious one," he continued, "that could not be bridged, it might very well be that the Governor would either wish to retain his Ministers and assent to the rest of their programme, or the Ministers while disagreeing with the Governor, would wish to continue in office."

Replying to Lord Lloyd he said questions could only be asked in Parliament on matters of special responsibility of Governors and joint responsibility of Governors and Ministers but not where Ministers were exclusively responsible.

Lord Lothian urged a conciliatory policy.

LONDON: June 8. Lord Zetland speaking in the Debate on India in the House of Lords said that he understood that Mahatma Gandhi's suggestion involved the whole admission of the Ministers and the Governors, where the Governors' responsibilities were concerned, the Governors should dismiss or call for the resignation of the Ministers.

He added that he did not think that it would really be either wise or in accordance with the intentions of Parliament to lay down in those circumstances that the Governors must necessarily call for the resignation of the Ministers.

Lothian On Law And Order

Lord Lothian hoped that Lord Zetland would make clear that where responsible ministers had accepted the responsibility of office, the primary responsibility for law and order, as definitely provided for both by the Government of India Act and the Instrument of Instructions, rested primarily upon those ministers.

Alluding to the refusal of the Congress majorities to accept office in the six provinces, Lord Lothian opined that the public discussions which had taken place with regard to the nature of the Act, particularly the wholly admirable statement made by Lord Zetland on May 6, had immensely cleared the air. They had made much clearer to all sections of the community in India what exactly was involved in the provincial responsibility and provincial autonomy established under the Act.

Final Basis For Agreement. Lord Lothian expressed the hope that before very long it would be possible for the Governors perhaps to summon the legislatures with the object of discovering whether in view of the explanations given in the House and elsewhere a basis could not be found on which the majority in those legislatures would now be prepared to assume responsibility for the Government which was quite definitely within their rights and powers under the Act. "That probably was the best step which was most likely to produce a satisfactory solution of the problem."

Lord Lothian proceeded to quote the following extracts from the statement made by Mahatma Gandhi recently published in the British press regarding the acceptance of office:

"I am very anxious that Congress should take office, but only if Government show their willingness to conciliate the Congress. The only obstacle as far as can be seen is that in the Congress demand that in the event of serious disagreement between the provincial Governor and the Congress ministers the Governor should dismiss them. I personally should be satisfied however if the Governor gives an undertaking that in such a case he would demand the ministers' resignation."

Lord Lothian added that the exact meaning of those words was open to discussion. "But steadily speaking it seemed that the difference now left was not very wide and was not one that was unbridgeable by commonsense and goodwill on both sides."

Dismissal & Resignation. Lord Lothian proceeded to under the system of responsible government the difference between dismissal and resignation was

END THIS DEADLOCK

Sapru Wants Govt. To Issue Statement

LONDON: June 8. "The unfortunate deadlock which has arisen should be ended as soon as possible, so that the Congress may begin to work the Constitution such as it is," said Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru interviewed by Reuter.

He personally did not wish to attach any importance to the distinction which was thought to be made between the Governor calling for resignation or dismissal of Ministers or Ministers resigning themselves. In the end the result from every practical point of view would be the same.

He was of the opinion that some statement should be made by the Government showing it has never been their intention to interfere in the day-to-day administration by responsible Ministers even though it is difficult to frame a legal formula.

Regarding the legal and constitutional aspect he remained unconvinced even by the advocacy of Prof. Berriedale Keith, whose views have not found endorsement by any lawyer or statesman he met in England.

PAM BARTON BEATEN BY MRS. HOLM

TURNBERRY, June 9. Pam Barton, the holder, was surprisingly beaten in the third round by Mrs. Holm of Troon, five and three.—Reuter's Special.

practically disappeared in actual operation.

After quoting the salient points of Lord Zetland's previous statement, Lord Lothian asked what would be the position when a break was actually reached, when after all process of discussion and compromise had been exhausted, there was still a definite difference of opinion which could not be bridged. The responsibility for tendering the advice which led to that breach would rest on the minister who therefore to that extent would be responsible for the consequences of tendering that advice and being unwilling to withdraw it. But responsibility for rejecting the advice would be the responsibility of the Governor, for which he would be responsible to the Secretary of State to this House, and the electorate of this country.

Excellent Results In Dominions. Lord Lothian added that if they studied the working of responsible government all the world the difference between dismissal and resignation was not really such an important point. The more the Congress studied the way in which the system of responsible government, even with special responsibility, worked in practice, the more readily would they see that the statement made by Lord Zetland on May 6 was really a satisfactory answer to (Continued on Page 11, Col. 4, 5.)



Lord Zetland.

NO DESIRE TO CO-OPERATE WITH INDIA

'Hindu' Criticises Sir Lambert Ward's Reply In Commons

MADRAS, June 8. Commenting on Sir Lambert Ward's reply in the House of Commons the "Hindu" says: "We can only say that it does not disclose the slightest trace of that desire for co-operation with the people of India which Lord Zetland declared the other day Great Britain keenly felt."

Proceeding, the paper says the manner in which the Government handled this business from the beginning has revealed a deplorable and consistent lack of imagination and constructive statesmanship. No wonder their crass mishandling of the situation is fast producing results which no one, who loves peace, can contemplate with equanimity.

Concluding it observes: "The longer they delay in coming to an honourable understanding with the Congress, the greater will be their responsibility for any untoward consequences that may ensue."—A. P.

10 MILLION DOLLARS FOR SHIP CONSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, June 9. President Roosevelt has asked the Congress a 10 million dollar appropriation for Maritime Commission to start a new ship construction.

He also told the Pressmen that he has recommended the authorization of 150 million dollars for next year's construction program.

U. S. GOLD EXPORTS

NEW YORK, June 9. An analysis of the changes in the American gold stocks shown in the latest official Federal Reserve Bulletin, indicates that United States during the first four months of 1937 has exported gold valued about 60 million dollars through unreported channels—presumably through Stabilisation Fund.

Officials decline to comment, but it is thought that the export represents stabilisation funds redemption in gold of dollar balances accumulated by Foreign Equalisation Funds.—Reuter's Special.

ECLIPSE AT CANTON

WASHINGTON, June 8. Observers of the eclipse at Canton Island secured excellent photographs and visibility was perfect according to wireless reports received here.

Totally over the Island occurred at 2006 B. S. T. Clouds swept the line of vision five minutes later.—Reuter.

Clouds Obscure Eclipse

HONOLULU, June 9. Overcast skies obscured vision during the first start of the eclipse, which started here at 1919 B. S. T.—Reuter.

MOTOR COLLISION NEAR BHATIA BAUG

BOMBAY, Wednesday. Bhatia Baug, near Victoria Terminus was the scene of a terrific motor collision to-day in the night. Two cars coming from opposite directions collided against each other. The impact was so great that one of the cars went out of gear and turned turtle. The four inmates were severely shaken and thrown out. Three of them received slight injuries, while the fourth suffered serious injury to the head.

"German-Yugoslav Alliance Means Europe's Pacification"

Neurath Tries To Continue Pre-War Game Of Roping In Balkans

BERLIN, June 8. Considerable interest is being taken here in the activities of Von Neurath, who is now visiting the Balkans and is at present in Belgrade, where he had a two-hour talk this morning with the Yugoslav Premier and Foreign Minister, Dr. Stoyadinovich, on whom Hitler recently bestowed the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the German Eagle.

After a talk Von Neurath read a communique to Pressmen stating that all questions of mutual interest between Germany and Yugoslavia were discussed and the visit had strengthened the conviction of both sides that the policy of both the nations serves the same goal and presents an essential contribution to the pacification of Europe.

Von Neurath afterwards lunched with Prince Paul, the Regent, who conferred on him the Order of the White Eagle, First Class. Political circles in Berlin emphasise that the conferences at Belgrade will benefit the countries of the Little Entente and are in no way directed against Czechoslovakia.—Reuter.

Defence For Kottapattam Accused

Acharya Kripalani Endorses Appeal For Funds

ALLAHABAD, June 9. Acharya Kripalani has issued a statement wholeheartedly endorsing the appeal for funds to defend those arrested in connection with the Kottapattam Summer School of Economics and Politics organised by the Andhra Socialists.

"The Congress policy of non-defence in British courts," says Acharya Kripalani, "has reference to periods of non-co-operation. At ordinary times, Congressmen are free to defend themselves. Nay, occasions may arise when for purposes of public education and propaganda, it becomes the Congressmen's duty to defend themselves and expose the vagaries of illegal and unconstitutional executive orders."

Acharya Kripalani further says that those who have decided to defend themselves in the present instance have done so in public interest and he has no doubt that their defence will not suffer for want of funds.—A. P.

A KING CANUTE FROM ANDHRA UNIVERSITY!

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail). Commenting on the recent order of the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University banning the Socialist literature from the University Library, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary, A. I. C. C., writes:—

The Southern Presidency seems to be specialising in unique and fanciful orders against the spread of knowledge. A few days back, the authorities put a ban upon the Summer School of Economics and Politics and dispersed students and professors with brutal lathi charge. To-day we hear that the learned Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University has banned all Socialist and Communist literature from the University. There appears to be a family likeness between the orders of the Executive and of the Vice-Chancellor. Is it merely an accident or has there been a central master mind at work?

We are familiar with the anti-path of all autocracy to the advancement of learning but that the Vice-Chancellor of a University should so far forget his scholastic character and issue an ukase against knowledge was an honour reserved for the Andhra University. May we point out to the University authorities that it is not enough to ban Socialist and Communist literature? They must ban all historical and economic studies which after all are the background of the new and generous theories. Nay, if they really want to check the revolutionary ardour of the Indian youth they must ban all Indian history. What about scientific studies? Many a bomb is known to have originated from a University laboratory! We thought only once in history were the seas ordered to recede and to keep to their limits. But history has the knack of repeating itself. Every day manages to produce its special brand of the illustrious brave.—A. P.

ARRESTS IN BELGRADE

BELGRADE, June 9. Despite Baron Von Neurath's communique, the general impression here is that German hopes of securing closer political collaboration with Yugoslavia have not been fulfilled.

It is believed that collaboration will, at present, be limited to economic and cultural domains. Thousands of students and Jews this evening demonstrated shouting "down with Hitler; down with Fascism," "up with France, up with Democracy."

Police broke the demonstrations and made many arrests.—Reuter.

KING'S BIRTHDAY

First Official Celebration

LONDON, June 9. Bright sunshine favoured the traditional trooping of the colour on the occasion of the first official celebration of the King's birthday. All the guards regiments were represented except the Irish Guards who are in Egypt.

The King rode to the horse-guards parade accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Kent. Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mary and the little princesses watched the ceremony which was witnessed by large crowds.

At the conclusion of the parade the King headed the troops, accompanied by the Royal Party and the Maharajahs of Rastam and Nawanganar, and rode to the Palace central gate where he took the salute.

The two Queens, the princesses, and the Duchesses of Gloucester and Kent and others watched the return from the gold draped palace balcony and were saluted by the King at the conclusion.—Reuter's Special.

BIHAR GOVERNOR'S GREETINGS

RANCHI, June 9. The following message has been cabled to the King-Empress by the Bihar Governor on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday:—"On behalf of the people of Bihar the Governor and his council of Ministers send their most respectful greetings to His Gracious Majesty King George the Sixth, Emperor of India, on the occasion of his Birthday. It is the earnest prayer of the people of Bihar that God's blessings may rest on His Gracious Majesty and that he may enjoy a long happy and prosperous reign."—A. P.

Honours Conferred On Duchesses Of Gloucester And Kent

LONDON, June 8. The Gazette announces that in celebration of His Majesty's Birthday, the King has appointed the Duchess of Gloucester and Kent to the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.—Reuter.

Simla Proclamation Parade Cancelled

SIMLA, June 9. On account of inclement weather the birthday proclamation parade, announced for this morning, was cancelled.—A. P.

King's Birthday Parade At Poona

POONA, June 9. The ceremonial Birthday Parade was held here this morning on the Race course.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended and took the salute.

Special Services were held in churches and prayers offered in temples, mosques and fire-temples for the long life of His Majesty.—A. P.

Bankruptcy Faces New Constitution

STATE MONOPOLY OF TAX SOURCES SUGGESTED

Rangaswami Invites Voluntary Levy From Indian Officials

MADRAS, (By Mail). Mr. C. S. Rangaswami of the 'Indian Finance' delivered a lecture at the Gokhale Hall, on "Finance under the New Regime." Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti presided over the meeting.

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti said that the new Constitution was "perhaps the most difficult and complex of all constitutions ever drafted" and it "baffles politicians, statesmen and administrators." The complexity, in his opinion, was due to the ever present doubt of the ability of Indians to manage their own affairs, particularly in regard to finance. For instance, he said, a provincial Government under the new Constitution could not raise a loan without the limits thereof being set by the provincial legislature.

The questions connected with the financial provisions of the Act were worthy of close study. Mr. Rangaswami said he did not wish to speak to them that evening about "the settled fact" of financial safeguards in the new Constitution but would content himself with saying that these safeguards were devised by optimists who believed that brakes should be worked before the engine was started.

FINANCIAL STABILITY.

Speaking of the financial stability of India, Mr. Rangaswami said that whether under the old or the new regime, he could see no circumstance in which India's credit or financial stability would be inferior to that of any country in the world. The approach of the new Constitution had already, much in advance, removed from this country all such money as were liable to be removed in a state of alarm and the new Constitution opened in India under conditions wherein India's credit was her own. Nothing could be a more favourable feature, from the intrinsic point of view of her credit, "All India's securities could be and were being held out of the savings available within the country. In these circumstances, he could not visualise a state of affairs in which India's credit would suffer in any way."

It had been alleged against them, the lecturer continued, that Indian Finance Ministers might bungle and that they might not prove competent or zealous guardians of India's credit. This charge, he said, came curiously from a set of people who never did anything to build that credit. If India's credit was high to-day it was not because of, but in spite of, Finance Ministers. Further, India was a country where to die a debtor was considered a sin and such a country was never likely to default in respect of her debts. In this connection he would like to mention what England did in regard to her American debts, the country simply defaulted. But when the Indian National Congress asked for an examination of the debts, it was accused of demanding the repudiation of debts. With her resources, her traditions and character, India, he thought, would never allow her credit to be injured in any way either at home or abroad.

Under the new regime, there would be great need for the provinces to raise large loans for fruitful and constructive purposes. For more than a decade, no capital had been spent on any constructive scheme and the hull might continue for two or three years until new ministers took office, studied and decided on such schemes. He visualised a time in the near future when each province would have to think of raising substantial loans to relieve agricultural indebtedness, provide better marketing facilities and finance crops and other plans of rural reconstruction. To that extent, the Provincial and Central Governments would figure as borrowers in the capital market and it was essential that there should be a proper appreciation in the public mind of the high credit of India.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES.

Unless the provinces together were able to raise an additional revenue of at least thirty crores per year, Mr. Rangaswami said, the various provinces under the new regime would not be able to make a very good show. This sum could not be raised by adjustment or manipulations of existing taxation which, in all conscience, was heavy enough. Nor did he see much hope in the schedule attached to the Government of India Act specifying the tax heads available to provinces. The

schedule was drawn up with "a consummate masterliness" and the greatest economists could, the lecturer said, hardly raise twenty or thirty lakhs from those heads of revenue.

Further, the establishment and machinery necessary to work them would be very costly and run at maximum friction. The main conclusion that had been forced on him on a close study of the schedule, the lecturer said, was that there was "not much juice left in the orange." Ministers would therefore have to think of other plans of taxation if they were to solve the problems facing them.

One of the main problems was how to rid rural India of the economic distress that had been prevalent for the last decade and how to create new economic activity and hopefulness in its place. This could not be done unless the aim of administration and its standard became entirely different. They no longer wanted "a replica of the state problems existence to which we have been accustomed all these years." If new popular ministries meant anything it should be that they would take an important part in energising the economic conscience of the people and diffusing economic prosperity throughout the masses. Vision, boldness, understanding and sympathy were all necessary for this purpose. He would suggest that whatever was in the nature of a service to the people should be nationalised so that the profits of the service might augment the resources of the State. Production of salt, matches and electricity could be organised and run by the State as monopolies. In France, Japan and other countries production of cigarettes was the concern of the State. In this particular industry, he said, it was almost a profit and no cost. Again, insurance schemes could be run by the State and the huge profits earned by insurance companies would be a very rich addition to the revenues of the State. Life insurance was "one of the tamest and easiest of jobs," and the State had already experience of the line in that they were running postal insurance schemes.

KARACHI DENTAL COLLEGE

One of the foremost Dental Colleges in India is the College of Dentistry, Hospital Road, Karachi. Starting humbly in 1926 with but four students, the institute has, during the decade made remarkable progress under the able direction and guidance of Dr. Manookh K. Patel, D.D.S. (Pennsylvania), its Principal and Proprietor, and to-day it is one of the best-equipped colleges in this country. Last year there were 57 pupils studying in the college.

The latest prospectus issued, bears testimony to its efficient functioning and its up-to-date equipment including X-Ray, Infra-Red Ray and Ultra-Violet Ray apparatus.

There is no doubt that the institution imparts the best type of knowledge and practical training to students choosing to pursue a career in dentistry.

Civil Liberty Is Right Of Every Man To A Fair Deal

FREDA BEDI ON MAIN TASKS OF UNION

Tragic Plight Of Peasants In Punjab Villages: Urgent Need For Redress

In the course of her address as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Amritsar Civil Liberties Conference on Monday, Mrs. Freda M. Bedi said:—

"We have met here to-day in Amritsar, under the able Presidency of Sardar Sardul Singh Caveskar, to lay in the Punjab the foundation of the propaganda for Civil Liberties, and to give the necessary impetus towards forming a popular branch of the Indian Civil Liberties Union in this Province."

WHAT IS CIVIL LIBERTY? The concept of Civil Liberties is one that intimately affects us all as members of society, one that intimately affects our fundamental and irrefutable legal rights, and one that is necessary for us if we are to safeguard those liberties which alone make life in common bearable. Since this concept is one that affects us all equally, it should be stressed that the Civil Liberties Union is on a non-party and undenominational basis, welcoming all shades of opinion into its ranks.

A WORD OF WARNING. But there is one word of warning. By "non-party", we do not mean that we shall welcome members who, fearing their own skins, have no use for activity which may involve criticism of the Government. It is not necessary that a member of the Union should be a Congressite, or a Socialist, but he must have social courage of a high order, because we cannot forget that the fight for Civil Liberties in India is mainly the fight for fair dealings at the hand of an imperialist power, that it involves sometimes taking a strong line of protest against authority, particularly with regard to the Police, where it is guilty of administrative mismanagement. We therefore demand of our protectors of Civil Liberties that they shall have intellectual honesty, and the courage to refuse to compromise with authority where it is wrong, either on the grounds of expediency, or with the object of avoiding official displeasure.

OBJECT OF UNION. The main object of the Civil Liberties Union seems to me to be to throw the spotlight of publicity on any encroachments of the legal rights of the people, and to consolidate public opinion so that we are in a position to demand redress from the authorities concerned. Its function is therefore mainly as a propagandist body. There is no doubt that a great service can be done to thousands of our fellow-men by using whatever means of publicity are at our command to ensure that their day-to-day troubles and grievances are not neglected. If there is one factor, for instance, which can prevent the villager being completely at the mercy of heartless village officials, it is to make the village official conscious that whenever he acts brutally, and in excess of his powers, he is likely to be brought to book, and publicly exposed. By means of bulletins, pamphlets, and newspaper publicity on a provincial and beyond that on a national basis, we can to a large extent bring about this state of affairs. To this end, we need most of all the willing co-operation of the Press all over the country, and it is our earnest hope that the Indian Press Act will be mindful of its responsibilities in this connection, and will give us all the help we need. I feel that logically there should be no difficulty in their so doing, since the rights we are fighting for are the rights of all, and not the rights of the few.

MAIN TASK. There is however another factor involved in Civil Liberties which we should not forget here. Our main task as guardians of the legal rights of the people will be found to be mainly concentrated on the rights of the poor, who are also the oppressed. Under the present system of society, under Capitalism and Imperialism, there is no real Civil Liberty only for the higher classes of society. There is no real contraction of civil rights in the case of a man with a comfortable income, with good service, and with non-controversial political opinions. He is not likely to be harassed by the police, to be prevented from speaking his mind, from writing anything he likes in the newspapers, or from meeting in public people of the same opinions as himself. The pinch of curtailed civil liberties is mainly felt when there is

poverty and ignorance, due to illiteracy, when the man so treated finds it difficult to express what he is suffering. It is for these, the peasant, the worker, and the political sufferer who identify himself with their sufferings, that our greatest struggle will have to be waged. It is for us to try to ensure that Civil Liberty does not mean the liberty of the exploiters to exploit, but still it means the right of every man, irrespective of his social position, his education, and his influence, to a fair deal at the hands of his fellow men. It is for us to see that the present class basis of Civil Liberty is amended in favour of a juster system, or, if we are not able to amend it, that it is exposed in all its injustice not only throughout the length and breadth of India, but also abroad.

OUR ALLIES. We should not forget that we have our allies already across the sea. In England and in America, and in the democratic countries of Europe, there is already a well-organized movement for the protection of Civil Liberties, and we can count on their help and co-operation in this fight which has in reality no national boundaries, but is concerned with "man" and his relation to the "state", wherever he may happen to live. We of the Colonial countries may be more in need of such organizations, but it is only a matter of degree, because wherever there are rich and poor, wherever in fact Capitalism raises its head, the need is urgent.

Soon after this Conference in the Punjab, the British Civil Liberties Union is holding an Indian Civil Liberties Conference in London, where the position in India will be discussed and publicized. I hope that you will agree that we should send them greetings on behalf of this Conference, and that we should co-operate with them to the best of our ability, in conjunction with Mr. K. B. Menon, Secretary of the Indian Civil Liberties Union in Bombay, in order to make it a true exposition of our difficulties and demands.

CIVIL LIBERTIES AND THE PEASANT. The Punjab is, like the whole of India, the land of the peasant, seventy-eight per cent. of our population lives in small villages, often many miles from the nearest railway station, connected by "kucha" roads, which are roads only in name, and which during the rainy season are impassable seas of mud. The "Lorry" has improved their lot in many cases, but the traditional method of locomotion is still the bullock cart, or more rarely the pony. I have often been struck, particularly in the Lyallpur dis-

trict, with the complete, almost hopeless isolation of the villages from the world around them, and travelling across the wastes of dust in the summer heat, have not found it hard to believe that the petty officials who rule in them should often become drunk with the power of their small kingdom.

POLICE BEATINGS. The "Lambardar" and the "Patwardi" and the District Police Officials in the Punjab are on all sides admitted to be strict, with the villagers under their control. Every week many cases of police beatings of suspect villagers are brought to the notice of political workers of the province, and to the Judges. In the vast majority of cases, nothing can be legally done about them. Even though reports reach me through the mouths of trusted fellow-workers, whose word I have no reason to doubt, their word is not sufficient to prove the actual beating and bring the offenders to book. In the first place, there is no witness of many of the beatings, which take place within the four walls of the Police Station. In the second place, often precautions are taken that the blows shall be inflicted in such a way and on those parts of the body where no scars will betray the tortures. In the third place, even when there are marks on the body and the man has been dismissed immediately after the beating (which is not usual), he is often either too ignorant to take the report of a fellow citizen or doctor on his injuries, or, more frequently, the whole village is so afraid of the power of the Police, that no villager will risk giving evidence against them, as it may result in the constant harassment of himself and family, with no prospect of redress. An example of this just recently came into my hands from a village in the Ambala district, the name of which for obvious reasons I cannot give.

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 5, 6.)

"A WAITER CAME FLITTING ALONG THE SMOOTH FLOOR, LADEN WITH CROCKERY, HE FELL WITH A CRASH AND THE FLOOR WAS LITTERED WITH BROKEN CHINA."—CHRONICLE REPORT OF HON. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S DINNER TO MINISTERS.

Best Safeguard For Civil Liberties

NATIONAL FREEDOM MUST BE ACHIEVED

Whole Country With Mahatma And Rajaji, Says Sardul Singh

AMRITSAR, June 9. "It is a matter of common knowledge that in several provinces, security of person and sanctity of dwellings and liberty of movement are practically non-existent. Indefinite detentions without trial, internment and extermination are common in Bengal and the Punjab. The number of Bengali detenus is computed at over 2,000 and in the month of July last alone, about 40 Socialist workers home or village interned in the Punjab. Security of persons is further jeopardised by granting larger powers to the police of keeping suspects under prolonged custody. All over the country, visitations by the police at odd hours of the night and day and questioning and pestering are becoming alarmingly usual."

Thus declared Sardar Sardul Singh Caveskar, presiding over the Punjab Civil Liberties Conference at Amritsar.

SAFEGUARDS FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES. The president proceeded: "It is true that unless a country is free and has its own Government, the civil liberties of its people cannot properly be safeguarded, but we should not forget that the struggle to safeguard the civil liberties of the people forms a very important factor in the advance towards political freedom; such an institution, therefore, must receive every support from all these, who desire to see India respected and free, just like other free countries of the world. It was with this idea that prominent Indians under the guidance of 'and' Jawaharlal Nehru established last year the Indian Civil Liberties Union with branches all over the country."

"Even in countries, where we have a constitutional Government and where heads of the executives are the chosen representatives of the people, there is a tendency to misuse the legal or extra-legal powers that vest in authority, but in a country like India, where constitution is imposed from outside and where laws and enactments receive their inspiration and sanction from a foreign authority, the tendency to over-ride public opinion and ignore public rights is naturally very common."

"I do not think, if there is any other province, except perhaps

THE THREE MUSKETEERS



THROUGH A SHOWER OF BULLETS. Evidently according to a pre-concerted plan the disguised labourers now rushed to the ditch, where their muskets were concealed. It was an ambush. The musketeers had to race through a hail of bullets. Aramis receiving a bullet in his shoulder while Mousqueton was hit in the

ARAVIS GIVES UP. The wounded man had to be lifted off his horse outside the hostel and left behind together with Bazin while the others rode on in the hope of reaching Amiens before bed-time. "Ye gods, now there are only two of us and our servants," said Athos. "Nobody shall get me to draw my sword out of its sheath, for, we shall never arrive at Calais if we go on in that manner. I swear by—"

"Don't waste time in swearing," interrupted D'Artagnan. "Let's just gallop on as long as our horses are willing."

It was about midnight when the four horsemen dripping with perspiration, arrived at Amiens, where they put up at the hostel named "The Golden Lily".

BIRTH CONTROL IN AMERICA

Medical Association Recognises Practice

NEW YORK, June 9. The annual meeting of the American Medical Association has for the first time recognised medical practice of birth control.—Reuter.

LEAGUE CANDIDATE FOR KOLABA SEAT

BOMBAY, June 9. Mr. Ispahani, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Muslim League, announces that Mr. Jinnah, under powers conferred on him by the Parliamentary Board, has adopted Mr. Mohammad Amin Jitkar as a candidate on Muslim League ticket to stand for election to the Legislative Assembly from the Kolaba District Muslim Rural Constituency. Mr. Jinnah appeals to all Mussalmans in that constituency to support him.—A.P.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Madras Mail" Anomaly

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—I am rather surprised that no attention is paid by either G.I.P. or M.S.M. Railways in connection with the speed of Bombay Madras Mail No. 6.

The Mail takes 32 hours from Bombay to Madras and vice versa whereas the Express train takes 26 hours. I have never known of such a peculiar difference of a speed between the Express and Mail trains on any other section. Ordinarily Express train takes an hour or two more than the Mail train whereas curiously in this case Mail train takes 6 hours more than the Express on the G. I. P. and M.S.M. Railways. There are special enhanced viz. rate of fare Rs. 3-4-0 for 100 miles on these railways for third class passengers travelling by Mail and Express trains against ordinary third class fare of Rs. 2-14-0 per 100 miles.

It is absurd to call No. 6 train as Bombay Madras mail simply because it carries letter mail bags. There are many passenger trains which carry letter mails; it is, therefore illegal to charge mail and Express fare from third class passengers travelling by No. 6 train.

I hope the Railway authorities and the advisory committee members of these sections will do the needful and see that third class passengers who are illegally and unjustifiably loaded with fares which they are not entitled to pay, are charged ordinary fare by this train.

If they want to charge mail fares from third class passengers by this train they must improve the speed by completing the Bombay Madras journey in 22 hours. There are many trains on other Railway lines which complete the journey of more than 700 miles within 22 hours. For instance, Karachi to Lahore being 750 miles is reached within 22 hours by mail train. I fail to see why M.S.M. and G.I.P. Railways could

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Matunga Grievance

"SHAREHOLDER" complains that the half-yearly general meeting for the period ending 31st December, 1936, of the South Indian Co-operative Consumers' Society Ltd., Matunga, has not yet been held. He also alleges that of late the provisions supplied by the Society are poor in quality while the prices are much more than the ruling market rates. The correspondent, therefore, appeals to the shareholders to elect a new Managing Committee and thus infuse new life in the Society.

Suburban Trams

MUKUND RAJADHYAX protests against the overcrowding and hawker nuisance on Suburban trains. He requests the management to attach more bogies to the trains, especially in the rush hours of morning and evening. The correspondent also wants the practice of running short trains on Sundays and holidays to be done away with, as it results in still worse over-crowding on those days.

Witch Doctors

PAUL PEREIRA refers to the practice of witchcraft which is becoming very common round about Salsette and especially among the Christian inhabitants of Orlem village, and requests the authorities to deal suitably with this social menace.

not run a faster mail service. If they want to charge mail fares from 3rd class passengers. The present system is nothing short of scandal and extraction of fares which I consider are illegal and therefore they must be ended soon.—Yours, etc.

R. K. SIDHWA.

Karachi June 2.

Poona Muslim League

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—The Poona Muslims are glad that Mr. M. J. Baig has revealed the truth about the Poona Branch of the Muslim League. Muslim opinion is wholly in agreement with what he has written about the League and the Anjumane-Ritahade-Islam. The latter is now a dead body and has only left behind a legacy of disunion and discord.

Khan Bahadur Jan Mohamed is the President of the Poona Muslim Relief Committee. This Committee has collected nearly Rs. 7,000. May I know when the account of this fund will be published?

To our knowledge: not a single meeting of the Poona District Muslim League has been called after the last Assembly election. We hope Mr. Baig will continue to work freely and fearlessly and we trust Muslims will now take up the question regarding the large sums of public money which the Relief Committee has spent but of which it has not given any account. Signs of awakening are now visible and it will not be long before the Poona Muslims unite under the leadership of independent and sincere men, take their proper place in the struggle for emancipation.—Yours, etc.

A. R. K.

Poona, May 30.

A Catholic Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—When the whole police force in the city is trying its best to maintain law and order some section of the Catholic clergy are keeping night adorations and early masses in the church during the hours of Curfew order. The lower middle class such as Ayas, cooks and butlers prefer early mass so that they might join their duties in time. Since no change of time in the programme has been announced in certain churches a batch of people, consisting mostly of women and numbering about hundred were proceeding via Love Lane on Sunday morning were held up by the police—as in duty bound and were taken to the police station and were detained till the hours of Curfew order expired.

If the clergy concerned had been careful, the above incident would not have taken place and the poor women and children would not have been detained for about an hour in the police station. The police are absolutely right in their action. Therefore I request the authorities should take stock of all these incidents and be careful in the future.—Yours, etc.

VICTIM.

Bombay, June 7.

Utilization Of Indian Molasses

(Continued from page 6).

and when a good demand was created and large quantities of molasses from Java were contracted for shipment to the United Kingdom, it was believed that India would find it difficult to obtain necessary supplies of it from Java at the then prevailing rate. On page 336 of the Indian Sugar Committee, 1920, it is concluded that, "The time is remote, therefore, when sugar manufacturer in India need anticipate any difficulty in disposing of his molasses."

The situation has changed after the adoption of the Protection Act of 1932. Before that India was importing more than 100,000 tons of molasses, mostly from Java. But the time has now arrived when the Indian sugar factories are finding it difficult to obtain a market for the sale of molasses, the price of which has gone down considerably on account of rapid increase in production. Out of the huge production of molasses hardly about 50 per cent is being consumed, at present, in India. Apart from the waste, the final disposal of the molasses on proper sanitary lines is at present a great problem for the sugar manufacturers in India. Some sugar manufacturers who do not find any market for their molasses, sometimes spent money for disposing of the molasses on a sanitary line so that it may not create any nuisance around the factories.

All the sugar-producing countries have faced the problem of utilizing their molasses, which is one of the most important by-products of the sugar industry.

There are many ways by which the use of molasses can be profitably made.

Power Alcohol From Molasses

Distilling is a subsidiary industry to sugar manufacture, and in many sugar-producing countries it is attached to sugar factories. Manufacture of industrial alcohol from molasses is, now-a-days, a common practice of almost all the sugar-producing countries.

Necessary Legislation

With the development of the internal combustion engine the potentiality of molasses as a source of power alcohol has been investigated. In some sugar-producing countries with the object of stimulating the consumption of molasses, legislation has been passed by the Governments. There are two types of legislation in effect. The first requires that all motor fuel sold shall contain a certain percentage of alcohol. The second, type requires all importers or refiners of gasoline to purchase certain percentage of alcohol based on their handlings of gasoline. The first plan may be referred to as compulsory blending and the second as compulsory purchase. Under the latter system, the importers and refiners are free to sell pure gasoline as well as blended fuel and are allowed some latitude in deciding the proportion of alcohol mixtures. The compulsory blending

varies from country to country, but the European authorities agree that the ideal alcohol-gasoline motor spirit is one containing about 25 per cent alcohol. Such a mixture gives considerably better efficiency than gasoline and having the "anti knock" properties of alcohol. Compulsory purchase is also different in different countries. It is in the ratio of 10 gal. of alcohol to 100 gal. of gasoline in France and also in Germany but it is 3: 100 in Italy. It is a common belief that the operation of dehydration is very heavy in the cost of production of absolute alcohol, in which form alone it can be used for power purposes in motor cars. There is no real justification for the belief. On the contrary by using the latest methods of manufacturing power alcohol directly from the fermented mash, the manufacture of pure absolute alcohol is not more costly than that of ordinary rectified spirit of 95.5 per cent strength.

Repeated representations have been made in the last three to four years to the Indian Government, to pass legislation for the production of power alcohol from the surplus molasses, but so far no action has been taken. India uses more than 300,000,000 gal. of gasoline every year. Now if by legislation, the purchase of power alcohol, as low as 6 gal. for every 100 gal. of gasoline, is made compulsory, even then, more than 300,000 tons of molasses could be utilized, which is the present surplus quantity of molasses in India.

Cattle Food

The sale of molasses as cattle food was originated on the large scale by Mr. G. H. Hughes, in 1902, who observed that the finely

divided interior pitch of the cane was capable of absorbing large quantities of molasses, affording a product which could be shipped in bags. This product was put on the market under the name of "Molacult." It is produced by mixing refuse molasses with the doubly sifted bagasse powder in the proportion of seventy to eighty parts of molasses with approximately thirty to twenty parts of bagasse. The molasses was concentrated to 85 deg. Brix before mixing and a much more even product was obtained when hot molasses was used. The keeping qualities of the product depend very largely on the extent to which it is dried. "Coloco," molasses food is prepared by mixing 60 parts of cane molasses with 40 parts of ground rice-husks. "Molassine" is a similar mixture containing 70 to 75 per cent of molasses and 25 to 30 parts of dried sphagnum moss. Molasses feeds are not a complete food and are very deficient in protein, the percentage of nitrogen being only about 0.15 per cent; hence they require supplementing with other material, especially in the case of working animals. Experimental work by the department of Agriculture, United Provinces, had proved, that it can be fed to cattle without harmful effects provided that sufficient protein in the form of oil cake be included in the ration.

(To Be Continued).

Zildar Murdered And House Burgled

LUCKNOW, June 8. News of the murder of a "Zildar" has been received from the village Mandysan, four miles from here.

It is stated that a gang of armed dacoits entered the Zil-

SCINDIA CASE

Complainant Permitted To Inspect Record

The case against the Directors of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company and Narottam Limited came up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday when Mr. Subedar was represented by Mr. B. Dastur, Advocate. The Directors being represented by Mr. Kanuga.

The first witness examined was the record keeper of the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies. He said that Narottam Limited was registered on 19th May, 1922, as a subsidiary company with a subscription of S.S.N. Co. of 2 shares.

No qualification share was subscribed for or allotted to any of the Directors. Mr. Walchand Hirchand, Mr. Narottam and six others being among the members.

On the register going in, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sir H. Dastur, drew the attention of the Registrar Superintendent to this and remarked: "It was most strange that although the Company was registered on the 19th June the Cash Book did not commence till 22nd June".

His Worship directed that the complainant be given free, full, and complete inspection of the several records of Narottam Limited commencing from the 19th May, 1922. Pending such inspection His Worship adjourned the case.

dar's house, murdered him and after assaulting the inmates, damped with cash collected as revenue from the neighbouring villages.—United Press.

HOLLOW TALK OF SCOUT BROTHERHOOD

India Can't Be 'Healthy And Happy' With Her Continuous Economic Bleeding

Dr. N. S. Hardiker, writes:—It seems that Lord Baden Powell is playing with India. He probably thinks that the Indians haven't even the common sense to understand the real man in him just as much as he presumes that they haven't character. He has added fuel to the fire.

This time he asserts and says "I could not find a word in Hindustani which actually stood for honour". Has the man even cared to scan the Hindustani dictionary? It is not necessary for him to be told that that language is as rich in vocabulary as the English language is, if not more.

Lord Baden-Powell has the audacity further to remark, "Altogether we in the Scout brotherhood are all out to help one another without regard to any differences of class, country or creed, to become happier, healthier citizens of our respective nations."

DOES HE KNOW THIS? Look at the man and make people happier and healthier citizens! Has he ever cared to know as to whether the Indian citizen is?

Has he ever advised the Scouts and the Scout organizers in India to work for real health which depends upon sound economic condition of the people? How can poverty-stricken people be happy and healthy? Does he know that slaves are never happy? Poor man! If he were a slave he would understand the pangs of the life of a slave. Does he think that

SIR DHUNJIBHOY BOMANJI

Gave £10,000 And A House In London To Physical Culture Expert

Sir Dhunjibhoj Bomanji, the Parsi millionaire-merchant, who died recently, had a great appreciation of anything novel.

At his riverside home near Windsor, he had a miniature railway running through the garden and a racing track.

He also kept his own watchmen in special uniforms, and at periods during the night a ship's bell would be rung.

Should any visitor be paying him an unexpected call late at night, he could floodlight his grounds by pressing a switch in his bedroom.

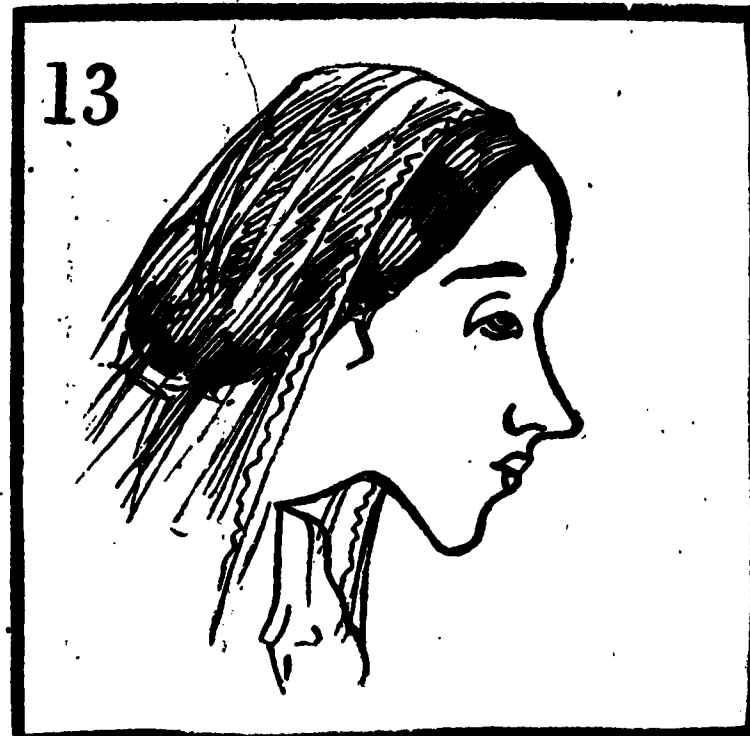
Sir Dhunjibhoj gave hundreds of thousands of pounds away to educational institutes and other public bodies.

His tailor's bill on one occasion came to £3,000, and a physical culture expert, to whom his doctor once advised him to go, received a cheque for £10,000 and a house in London.

his Scout movement will ever bring health and happiness to India? If, so he is grossly mistaken.

He must know that it is not through his Scout movement that he can bring us happiness and health out by allowing us to exercise our own free-will in our own country. The best way therefore, that Lord Baden Powell and his ilk should do is to mind their own business and leave the Indians alone to solve their own problems.

Rs. 2,000
FOR PLACING SKILFULLY



OR

THAT?"



Our Ingenious Competition

ENTRY COUPONS WILL BE FOUND IN

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE & THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR. SUNDAY EDITIONS AND THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

Closing Date—16th June, 1937

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 17 POINTS DOWN Silver Easy But Wheat Strong

On Wednesday crosses ruled easy. LIQUIDATION IN N. Y. COTTON. New York cotton displayed a firm tone in sympathy with Liverpool and wheat markets. There was liquidation at the advance. The closing tone was easy. GOLD QUIET. London gold was quiet and silver was easy. WHEAT FIRM. Wheat was firm on reports of damage to the crop. Base metals were quiet but steady. SECURITIES QUIET. The London Stock Exchange was generally steady on scattered buying. Gilt-edged securities were quiet but steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937	
Previous closing	New York, June 9, 12.19
To-day's opening	12.25
Difference	plus 06
To-day's closing	12.02
Difference	-17

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1937	
Previous closing	Liverpool, June 9, 6.80
To-day's opening	6.86
Difference	plus 06
To-day's closing	6.83
Difference	plus 03

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 232-8
New April May	Rs. 234-3

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Cotton displayed better sentiment on better demand influenced by strength of markets abroad but otherwise no new feature presented itself. Trading in October commenced at 12.25 i.e. 6 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and local and foreign buying influenced by strength of wheat but at the higher level some liquidation appeared causing October to ease to 12.21 but the tone kept very steady. New York cotton finally closed at 12.02 with a decline of 17 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the open high ranges:	
July (12.25/12.24)	12.26/12.24
October (12.24/12.22)	12.26/12.25
December (12.23/12.22)	12.24/12.22

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 9.	
American July (6.97)	6.90
American October (6.87)	6.81
Egyptian July (10.30)	10.15
Egyptian July (10.40)	10.25

BROACH COTTON

The market was closed at night on account of the promulgation of Curfew Order.

LONDON MARKETS

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

F.E.A.	
Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/4)	1-1 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2)	1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4)	1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2)	1-1 1/2

JUTE

New Crop June July (20 15/16 paid and value) 22 15/16 buyers.

RUBBER

Spot (9 5/16 buyers) 9 1/2 buyers. Forward July September (9 1/2 paid and sellers) 9 5/8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (213 7/8 sellers) 213 7/8 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 104 1/2 and October at 59. Prices advanced steadily in response to better overseas cables while unfavourable crop reports from abroad and complaints of blackrust brought in further speculative buying.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.19 1/2. Prices advanced on scattered local and foreign buying but better outside absorption on reports of crop damage.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grain and Seeds Association.)

Delivery Sept. 1937.

Bombay, June 9.

Rs. a p.

Rates at 11 a.m. 8 3 3

Rates at 12-30 noon 8 3 9

Rates at 3-4 p.m. 8 3 9

Rates at 4-6 p.m. 8 3 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Wheat September	5 7 0
Wheat January	5 10 9
Linseed September	8 3 9

The tone was steady.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations	
F. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON	New York, June 9.
Previous closing	4.93 1/2
To-day's opening	4.93 11/16
To-day's closing	4.93 9/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 9.	
Previous closing	4.93.37
To-day's opening	4.93.55
To-day's closing	4.93.72

FRANC RATE

London, June 9.	
Previous closing	110.83
To-day's opening	110.83
To-day's closing	110.90

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 9.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93.55 and then rose to 4.93.67 on scattered support but movements were small.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.93.72.

Franc opened at 110.83 and kept steady with small variations.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 110.90.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (8.36)	8.373
New York on Bombay (37.25)	37.23
London on Milan (93.74)	93.77
Berlin on Bombay (0.55)	0.53
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2)	1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/2)	1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent)	5/8
to 5/8 per cent	
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent)	5/8
to 11/16 per cent	
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent)	5/8
to 11/16 per cent	

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (2251 buyers)	2251 1/4 sellers.
Dull.	2252 buyers 2252 1/4 sellers.
Quiet.	
Lead (223 3/8 buyers)	223 7/16 sellers.
Easy.	222 3/4 buyers 222 7/8 sellers.
Easier.	
Electrolytic Copper (262 to 264)	262 to 264.
Glasgow Iron (287)	287

SILVER CABLES

The following cable information was received from London to night:—

"India sold. Speculators bought. Business small. Market is quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 9.	
Previous closing	20 3/16d.
To-day's opening	20 3/16d.
Forward	20 1/4d. 23 3/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 9.	
Gold Bars Fine per ounce (27-0-7)	27-0-7 1/2
Gold 500 1/2	

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 9.	
10 p.m.	
Silver ready	52 6 0
Silver 1st settlement	52 6 0
Silver 2nd settlement	52 6 0
Gold ready	34 9 0
Gold 1st settlement	34 9 0
Gold 2nd settlement	34 9 0
Sovereigns	22 2 6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool wheat May delivery closed at 104 3/8 as against the previous closing rate at 100 3/4.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 9.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motor (dol 54 5/8)	dol 54 1/2
Copper Mining (dol 53 1/2)	dol 54
U. S. Steel Common (dol 9 5/8)	dol 10 1/4
U. S. Steel Preferred (dol 135)	in-quoted.

METAL MARKET REPORT

The rate of Ashraf Valida Cooper Sheets is Rs. 57, and the trading is very limited. The market is lacking

3 1/2 P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, June 9.

The market was closed today.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 9.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 290 1/4 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 9.

3 per cent Indian Loan (290) 290 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (290 1/2)

4 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (290 1/2)

5 per cent Indian Loan (290 1/2)

5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (290 1/2)

6 per cent Indian Loan (290 1/2)

6 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (290 1/2)

7 per cent Indian Loan (290 1/2)

7 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (290 1/2)

8 per cent Indian Loan (290 1/2)

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36 per cent Indian Loan (290 1/2)

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37 per cent Indian Loan (290 1/2)

37 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (290 1/2)

38 per cent Indian Loan (290 1/2)

38 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (290 1/2)

39 per cent Indian Loan (290 1/2)

39 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (290 1/2)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE DULL

Wall Street Irregular

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 9.

The Stock Exchange was dull throughout, with few material price changes. Kaffirs opened firm with a further demand on Johannesburg local account but subsequently reacted sharply on profit-taking, thereafter fluctuating erratically. The market was otherwise featureless.

Among commodities, base metals advanced strongly on covering and bullish speculations. Wheat Wall Street opened irregular.

INDIANS ABROAD

(Continued from Page 6.)

Pact it was out natural that the Congress should have adopted the attitude which it has done. It had the mandate of the mass of the electorate of the country behind it and it was ready to shoulder the responsibility of office if only it was assured of the "bona fides" of the British Government.

"The Congress has not run away, but it is the British Government which has shirked its responsibility to transfer power" maintained Mr. Dutt. He declared that the present interim Ministries were unconstitutional and illegal. Legal brains in India had asserted it and if they were wrong in their opinion it was open to the Government to prove that the Ministries were legal and constitutionally formed.

Referring to the position of Indians in the Colonies, Mr. Dutt emphasized that the condition of Indian nationals abroad was pathetic and he spoke from experience that the Government of India was helpless in the matter.

He was followed by Mr. Eddy, K. C., a former Judge of the Madras High Court and author of a book dealing with the Government of India Act, 1935. As a "friend of India", he advised Congress leaders "a la Times" and Lord Zetland to shoulder responsibilities of office and thereby prove their capabilities to govern. He drew a grave picture of India in the event of the suspension of the Constitution when the Governors in six Indian provinces would be forced to take over the administration at the end of six months.

Adverting to the position of Indians in the Colonies, Mr. Eddy said that he did not agree with Mr. Dutt and he did not believe that His Majesty's Government and the British nation, as large as acquiesced in any of the grievances of the Indians settled in the Colonies.

Government's Apathy

This remark brought forth a prompt reply from Mr. Beharilal Anantani who was only that week called to the Bar and was in a position to use legal phraseology with as much vehemence as was done by Mr. Eddy. Mr. Anantani joined issue and said: "What was it but the acquiescence in the grievances of the Indians in the Colonies by His Majesty's Government and the British nation at large if they did not dare put into force the reports of one Parliamentary Commission after another presided over by no less a person than the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Ormsby Gore, himself and Sir Edward Hilton Young?"

Mr. Anantani asked Mr. Eddy why the Wood-Winterton Agreement of 1923 was not yet put into force? "The power was not given, of course," by Mr. Eddy, "simply because a handful of White settlers in East Africa have threatened to resist it at the point of guns and bayonets." Mr. Anantani graphically described the present grievances of Indians in Zanzibar, to redress which the Government of India, in spite of all its efforts, was helpless. He concluded by saying that the present position in Zanzibar was that the two most fatal blows were on the Legislative and the Executive sides.

Mr. Anantani said that the British Government had failed to stop which the representatives of the Government of India now in London "still waits for an opportunity" to have an interview with the mighty Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dealing with the Cleave Legislation, Mr. Anantani said

Further Decline In New York Cotton

10 Cents High Enough For Season

NEED OF DRY WEATHER

Bombay, June 9
On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market again ruled quiet on scattered long liquidation and prices closed 9 points down.

There was considerable long liquidation and stoploss selling in Liverpool market influenced by bearish acreage and crop estimates. It is alleged that Senator Thomas said that Washington considers 10 cents high enough for this season.

It is more or less a weather market and while we believe it is too early to rely on the present crop prospects, we think it advisable to await further developments.

The technical position of the market is healthy and unfavourable crop report will have considerable influence as all markets are well liquidated.

MORE IMPORTS

A professional writer writes: The market has displayed further marked ease during the past week, and although prices show a recovery of some 12 points from the lowest, declines range from 19 points in "near" positions, which have encountered the bulk of the selling, to 12 points in new crops.

Sentiment has completely changed from that obtaining during March, and a suggestion that the United States Government intended to alter its policy of buying gold at a fixed price of \$35 an ounce led to general speculative long liquidation in all commodity markets. While it has been officially denied by the United States Government that they have any intention of altering their gold policy, sentiment has been so affected that speculators are acting cautiously.

Crop preparations are reported well in hand, and talk of large acreage is general. A large yield of American cotton is essential next season, owing to the general increase in consumption. We are a long way from a realization of this, and crop news will be followed with keen interest by operators.

In Egyptian, Giza has declined some 30 points on general long liquidation. Uppers have fluctuated widely. Reports that Alexandria shippers were cancelling early shipments attracted considerable covering in the "near" positions, which found a limited supply of contracts, while new crops have suffered on sales against purchases of American. "Near" show an advance of over 14d. per lb., while distant have declined about 14 points. I think markets will be quieter during the next few weeks, but still advise purchases on all setbacks.

PRIVATE CABLES

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: The crop prospects continue good. There is no much trade support. Think the decline may proceed somewhat further.

Decline owing to the execution of "Bull" stop-loss orders. The condition of the crop could hardly be better. Indications point to the crop of over 1,400,000 bales. Crop estimates so early in the season cannot be relied upon. As the market is depressed it is probably a good time to buy.

Continued favourable weather inducing liquidation and short selling. Sentiment bearish.

Considerable long liquidation and stop-loss selling influenced by bearish acreage crop estimates and liquidation statement of Senator Thomas that Washington considers 10 cents high enough for this season. Bulls have little ammunition beyond crop scare possibilities as trade reports at present give no encouragement.

New York: Weather continues favourable. Dry weather is needed. Local buying believing entitled to a reaction. No signs of improvement in spot demand. Weather market.

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, June 8	New York, June 9
July	12.18	12.18
October	12.19	12.19
December	12.16	12.16
January	12.16	12.16
March	12.22	12.22
May	12.25	12.25
Middling Spot	12.69	12.69

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, June 8	New York, June 9
July	12.08	12.08
October	12.19	12.19
December	12.28	12.28
Middling Spot	12.48	12.48

NEW YORK

	New York, June 8	New York, June 9
44 A.M. RANGES	12.14/12.14	12.15/12.14
July	12.14/12.14	12.15/12.14
October	12.15/12.14	12.15/12.14
December	12.12/12.11	12.12/12.11
NOON CALL	12.16	12.16
July	12.16	12.16
October	12.15	12.15
December	12.13	12.13

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

	New York, June 8	New York, June 9
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000	6,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	3,000	3,000
Day's exports to the Continent	5,000	5,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil.	nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Liverpool, June 8	Liverpool, June 9
July	6.85	6.85
October	6.82	6.82
December	6.82	6.82

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 8
Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names	Prices
London Nigerian Tin Co. Ltd.	£0 9 3
Guest Keen and Nettlefold Ltd.	4 13 8
Turner and Newall	4 13 8
Association Elec. Industries	2 7 9
Attok Oil	1 9 9
Associated Portland Cement	4 12 6
Automatic Telephone and Elec.	2 4 9
Ord.	
American Rolling Mills Co. Ltd.	36.00
Meira Railways	1 9 3
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 14 6
Marconi International Marine	1 15
Western Union Telegraph	58.75
General Electric Ordinary	4 3 6
Fairway Aviation Co. Ltd.	0 19 0
Perak Hydro Elec. Ord.	1 9 0
International Ry. of C. America	6.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 17 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 6 0
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	2 7 3
British South Africa (Chartered)	4 15 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	1 6 6
Indian Copper Corp. Ord.	0 4 9
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	25.00
American Radiator	22.50
Timken Roller Bearing Co. Ltd.	51.25
American Can Company	97.75
General Foods Corporation	40.00
Marlco Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 12 3
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 5 3
Bisichi Tin Co. (Nigerian) Ltd.	0 11 0
Marchi Mines Ltd.	2 15 0
Messina (Transvaal) Co. Ltd.	1 4 6
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 0 0
Capital Securities Trust units	0 11 4 1/2
T. Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	1 1 3
Trust of Bank Shares units	1 0 0
Trust of Insurance Shares units	1 2 9
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 14 1/2 p.c. p.a.

10-12 a.m. quotations
July
October

EGYPTIAN COTTON

	Liverpool, June 8	Liverpool, June 9
F G F Sakellariadis	10.18	10.18
June	10.28	10.28
July	10.28	10.28
August	10.08	10.08
September	10.08	10.08
F G F Spot	11.05	11.05

INDIAN COTTON

	Liverpool, June 8	Liverpool, June 9
BROACH—		
Fully Good (good staple)	5.96	5.96
Fine (good staple)	6.11	6.11
OMRA—		
Fully Good (good staple)	6.26	6.26
OMRA—		
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.96	5.96
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	6.01	6.01
Choice (No. 1 staple)	6.18	6.18
BENGAL—		
Good	4.79	4.79
Fully Good	4.89	4.89
Fine	5.04	5.04

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

	London, June 8	London, June 9
Rupess paper 3 1/2 per cent	£271	£271
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£76 1/2	£76 1/2
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1950-55	£90 1/4	£90 1/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	£110 1/2	£110 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£101	£101
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101	£101
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960-80	£109 3/4	£109 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£108 3/4	£108 3/4
Chartered Bank of India, and China	£15 1/2	£15 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£120	£120
National Bank of India	£42 1/2	£42 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£10 1/2	£10 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

	London, June 8	London, June 9
T T London on—		
New York	4.33 3/7	4.33 3/7
Paris	110.83	110.83
Berlin	12.32 1/2	12.32 1/2
Madrid	37.50	37.50
Amsterdam	8.97 1/8	8.97 1/8
Brussels	25.27	25.27
Milan	93.75	93.75
Berne	21.60 1/8	21.60 1/8
Prague	141.62	141.62

LONDON SILVER

	London, June 8	London, June 9
Spot	20 3/16	20 3/16
Forward	20 1/4	20 1/4

LONDON GOLD

	London, June 8	London, June 9
Gold Bars Fine per oz	£76-07	£76-07

Prices Of Raw Materials

World Production Of Silver

Bombay, June 7
The May number of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations contains information on the production of silver in the world for the first five months of 1937. The output of silver in the world for the first five months of 1937 was 1,400,000 metric tons, compared with 1,350,000 metric tons for the first five months of 1936. The increase in production was due to a number of factors, including a rise in production in the United States, Canada, and the Soviet Union.

YIELD ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

The yield on Government Bonds continued to fall in a great number of countries during 1936 and the early months of 1937. The yield in the United Kingdom for the first five months of 1937 was 11.6 per cent, compared with 11.8 per cent for the first five months of 1936. The decline in yield was due to a number of factors, including a rise in production in the United States, Canada, and the Soviet Union.

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No Trade Preference To Philippines After Independence

U. S. Policy Directed Toward "Foreign Nation" Economic Status For Islands In Future

The United States Government's intention to develop its Philippines policy in conformity with Secretary Hull's broad reciprocal trade programme was clearly indicated by developments during the visit of President Manuel L. Quezon to the American capital. Experts saw world commercial significance in this fact.

The United States, having pledged political independence to the Philippines, evidently intends to avoid a future economic situation which might weaken that status through a permanent and excessive dependence on the U.S. market. Political sentiment in Washington favours shortening of the Commonwealth period if trade problems can be solved. President Quezon suggested independence in 1938 or 1939.

The U. S. policy, therefore, has been directed toward a future "foreign nation" economic status for the Philippines, although assurances have been given that the islands would be afforded "a reasonable opportunity to adjust their national economy."

Reciprocity Treaty Status

Practically, this means that after independence the United States intends to give the Philippines a reciprocity treaty status, such as any nation with mutual favours to trade might seek; but it does not intend—after a temporary transition period—to give the Philippines preferential status in the American market.

The United States thereby implies that its permanent Philippine trade policy is not in conflict with the most-favoured-nations commercial treaty policy which has been continued throughout the period of reciprocal treaty negotiations.

The Philippines programme thus far outlined must still withstand the test of examination by an expert committee, and eventually must be approved by the United States Congress.

It appears, therefore, that an issue may develop as to whether and to what extent the United States should give to the islands a post-independence commercial status based on preferential treatment.

By treaty, Cuba now receives a 20 per cent. reduction under the tariffs levied by the United States against other countries of the world, and thereby is enabled to become practically the sole foreign country supplying any large amount of sugar to the United States.

Cuba Sugar Competes

If Philippine's sugar should go on a full-day basis, it would be handicapped, if not eliminated, in competition with Cuban sugar, unless guaranteed a market by quota.

Large shipment of ore newly developed Philippine metals to the United States such as manganese, chrome, and nickel—will depend largely upon the metallic content of ore properties now being developed, and the relative demand of Japan for Philippine production.

The Japanese iron and steel industry seems likely to be actively interested in trans-Pacific supplies of the basic steel alloy metals.

The Philippines could not look ahead to a new and important coffee trade with the United States because the American market has already been assured to Latin American countries by guarantees in treaties with Brazil, Colombia and Central American nations.

ZETLAND SPURNS MAHATMA'S OFFER

(Continued from Page 7.)

the doubts and difficulties they felt. Parliament had deliberately applied to India a system which worked very well in every other part of the British Commonwealth, and the more their Indian friends studied the operation of that system the more they would find that the very anxieties they felt would best be met by following in India exactly the same procedure which had such excellent results in the rest of the world.

Zetland's Reply

Lord Zetland, replying, said that Lord Lloyd's question had already been answered in clear terms by Lord Latham.

The salient feature of the new constitution, as far as the Governments of the provinces were concerned, was surely the transfer of responsibility from the United Kingdom Parliament to popularly elected bodies in India.

Under the Act of 1935, Parliament quite deliberately transferred responsibilities to the Indian Assemblies, and the Instruments of Instructions specifically instructed the Governors, except in certain limited circumstances, to act upon the advice of their Ministers, who were responsible to the Parliament, but to the Indian Legislatures.

Just as it was the right of the Indian Legislatures to challenge the policy and administrative action of the Indian Governments, so was it to those assemblies that the Indian Ministers were answerable.

Right Of Parliament

Lord Zetland proceeded that to the extent to which the Parliament of this country had divested itself of responsibility for the Government of the provinces it had relinquished the right to hold the Government of the provinces to account.

He had not the right to demand information necessary to answer questions which might be put to him, and if he was to demand the information, Indian Ministers would be perfectly within their rights in declining to supply it.

The principal was of course subject to certain qualifications. The Parliament of this country reserved to itself a potential measure of control in certain limited and clearly defined spheres—the special responsibilities of the Governors.

Since the Governors when acting in respect of their special responsibilities are responsible both for acts of commission and omission to the Parliament of this country, Lord Zetland asked why the

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Congress & Kisans

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati Clarifies Position
Of Kisan Sabha As Class Organisation

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, General Secretary, A. I. K. Sabha, has issued a statement to the Press, in the course of which he says: Many genuine Congressmen and leaders believe that "an independent Krishak Sangha or Trade Union Federation may be a source of embarrassment rather than strength, to the Congress." On the basis of this notion some supposed or real activities of the Kisan Sabha have been even criticised by many responsible leaders of the Congress. It is time that the position of the Kisan Sabha as a class organisation of the masses is clarified in this connection. Hence this statement.

The Kisan Sabha, being an economic organisation, is primarily concerned with the day-to-day and other grievances of the peasantry and if it ever thinks of politics, it does so in these terms. As it rightly sees the ultimate emancipation of the down-trodden millions through the ceaseless fight for these problems. On the contrary, the Congress is mainly concerned with politics and if it at all thinks of the grievances of the Kisans and the workers it is because of the circumstances which compel it to do so.

This is clear from the history of the Congress. The Kisan Sabha sees politics through the economic problems of the Kisans, while the Congress sees them through politics. The Congress—talk of the independence or Swaraj is really very little understood by the average Kisan and worker and to him these words seem almost foreign. But when you talk about his snatched land and wage increment he grasps it thoroughly and is attracted towards you and your struggle. He is ever struggling for his land and bread and by your active participation in his fight you convince him that you feel for him very keenly and hence are one of him and the result is that he is drawn to you of his own accord and the struggle for independence is intensified. Thus these organisations instead of embarrassing the Congress help it most effectively.

"The Advance" says that "the Congress has sought to reconcile conflicting interests as far as practicable and it has not countenanced class war." But to the Kisan Sabha such interests, by their very nature can't be reconciled and the class war is there and it is inevitable.

As for the day to day work. Here also we cannot always meet in one camp. The Kisan Sabha feels most acutely for the daily and other grievances and problems of the Kisans and while laying stress on agitation, organisation and mass action, sees no harm in congratulating them on their heroic stand.

Dr. Ashraf, Mr. Farid-ul-Haq and Mr. Sajjad Zaheer attended the Conference as fraternal delegates from the United Provinces. Principal Chabli Dass, who was specially invited to address the Conference, in an eloquent speech said that the only solution to the present injustices of society in which workers and peasants, who were the real producers, lived a life of utter penury and humiliation was a thorough and radical change in the present structure of society.—United Press.

H. Q. OF MORE GOVERNMENT OFFICES SHIFT TO DELHI.
NEW DELHI, June 8.
It is understood that a number of Government offices including the Military Accounts Office and the Anti-Malaria Research Office are transferring their Headquarters to Delhi from next cold weather.

Enquiries show that owing to the dearth of accommodation in New Delhi Government will be obliged to utilise all their available buildings in Old Delhi such as the Flag-staff House, which so far has been used by the Railway Conference Association and All-India House which has been used for a residential purpose.

The Flag-staff House was at one time reserved for the Irwin College, but the College authorities have since decided to remain in New Delhi.—A.P.

and principle involved in even petitioning and approaching the authorities and others concerned for the removal of even their petty grievances and solution of their problems.

The history of fight for the emancipation of the oppressed humanity has taught the Sabha that only under the guidance and the control of the revolutionary mentality these things result in but intensifying the struggle for the ultimate liberation of the masses concerned. If they succeed in these they become convinced of the leadership of the class organisation for the attainment of their ideal. But if they fail, their faith in these external remedies dies out, automatically and gradually they become desperate and gather internal strength which the weak can do only through desperation caused by disappointment. But the Congress cannot allow this petitioning and approaching the authorities. And it is at the same time most essential to rouse the Kisans from their slumber as against Imperialism.

I am amused to read the argument of the "Advance" that "if those bodies (class organisations) pass under the control of designing men who hope to thrive by acting as agents of British Imperialism they may become a source of embarrassment to the Congress". Agreed. But similarly if the Congress passes in the hands of such men what will be the fate of the entire masses of the country?

Naturally national organisations like the Congress contain such germs and their creed and programme have no room for such people, while the Congress creed and programme, prepared with a view not to antagonise even the Capitalists and Zamindars, is apt to be interpreted so as to suit the Imperialists and designing men. Therefore, the existence of a separate and independent Kisan Sabha is most essential and can in no circumstance be dispensed with.

PUNJAB PEASANTS MUST GET RELIEF

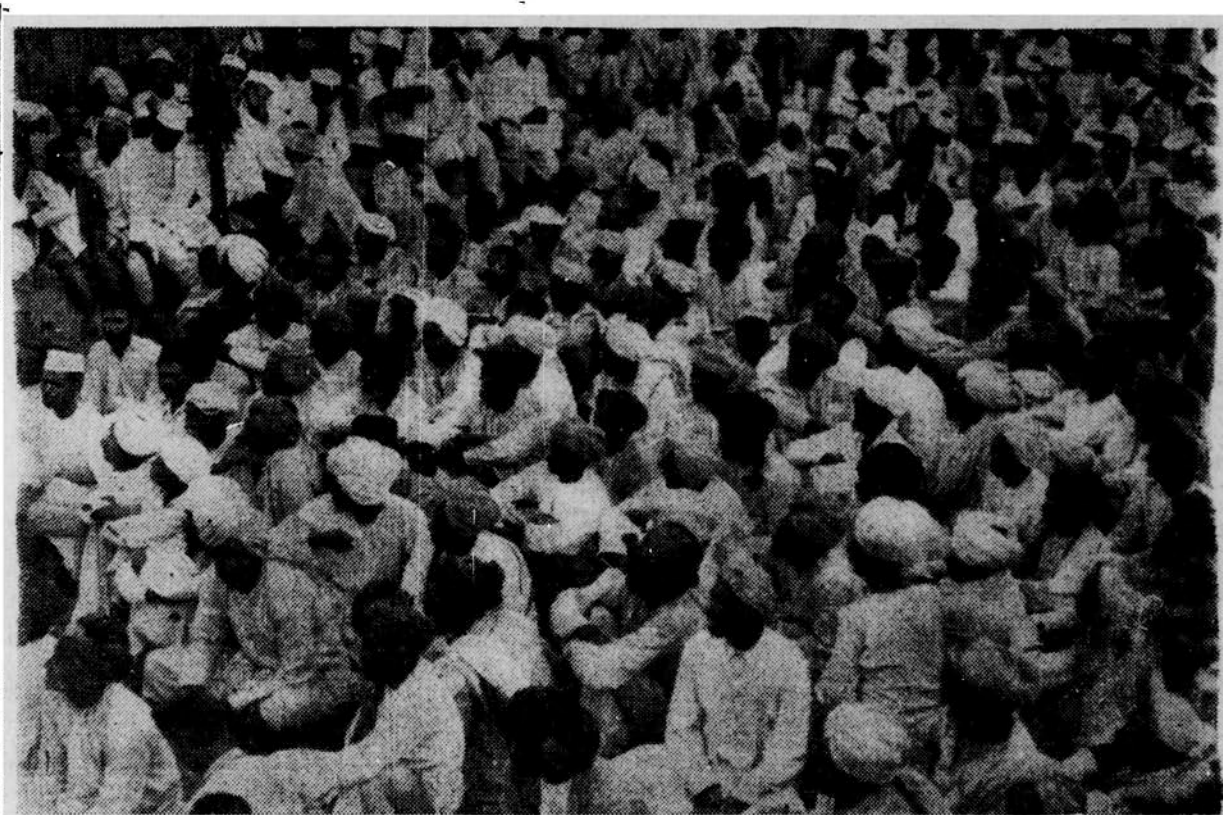
Socialist Conference Urges Remission In Land Revenue

AMRITSAR, June 8.
The Punjab Provincial Congress Socialists' Conference, which met yesterday morning in Jallianwala Bagh for the second day, passed a series of resolutions, expressing sorrow at the death of Mr. J. M. Adhikari and condemning the attitude of the Government in refusing to allow him proper medical facilities, urging remission in land revenue to those Punjab peasants who suffered heavily due to recent hailstorms demanding the release of all State prisoners and internees etc.

Following are the two important resolutions adopted by the Conference:—

"This Conference demands that Sardar Gurmukh Singh, a Socialist, whose activities in America, Afghanistan and other countries are quite well-known and who was recently arrested on his return to India, and taken to the Andamans in an alling condition, should be sent back to India.

"The Conference expresses its indignation over the Kottapattam Summer School of Economics and Politics affair, and condemns the 'lathi' charge on the students and



Villagers, townsmen and peasants listening intently to the speeches at the Poona District Political Conference held at Charoli over which Sjt. Mavlanke, President of the Nagar Municipality presided.

CUBAN GOVT. & BURMA RICE

New Decree For Minimum Tariff Treatment Under Consideration

RANGOON, June 8.
At the instance of the Burma Chamber of Commerce and the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce, enquiries have been instituted regarding the imposition by the Cuban Government under decrees of 31st March and of the 7th of May of maximum import duties on Burma rice, says a 'Press communiqué' issued by the Government.

The Cuban tariff system has, for many years, been organised on the basis of maximum and minimum rates, the latter being primarily provided for the countries, which make appreciable purchases of Cuban goods. The United Kingdom enjoys minimum tariff and her colonies and possessions with her by the Dominions and India and Burma receive a different treatment. Representations have been made to the Cuban Government urging the continuance of minimum rates on Burma rice and failing that, for an extension of time for the completion of current contracts.

It is understood that the Cuban Government has under consideration a new decree regarding rice under which Burma may enjoy minimum tariff treatment, subject to certain restrictions. Developments are being closely watched by Government.—United Press.

KUMARAPPA WEDS KNIGHT'S DAUGHTER

(From A Correspondent.)
KODAIKANAL, June 4.
Dr. Bharatan Kumarappa, M.A., Ph.D. (Edinburgh), Ph.D. (Lond.), Assistant Secretary of the All-India Village Industries Association, married Sri Sita Devadoss, daughter of the Hon. Sir David and Lady Devadoss, at the Kodaikanal English Church at 9-15 this morning.

The bride is an M.A. of Cambridge and a barrister-at-law, and is one of the few women lawyers of Madras Presidency. She now intends to abandon law for village work at Maganwadi, Wardha.

The wedding was a very simple one according to the expressed wish of the couple. The bride and bridegroom were dressed in spotless khadi. The bride's sari was embroidered in silver by the Gandhi Seva Sena at Bombay.

The little church, decorated with Arum lilies and sprigs of pine, was almost filled by the numerous relatives of the bride and bridegroom and a few friends. The service was in Tamil, and a choir, assisted

PETITION ORDERED TO BE AMENDED

Punjab Election Tribunal's Verdict

LAHORE, June 8.
The election petition filed before the Second Election Tribunal, Punjab, by Mr. Zainul Abidin Shah against Mr. Ghulam Hussain and Mr. Mohd. Amin, his rival candidates in the last elections to the Punjab Assembly from Multan Division Towns Muhammadan constituency, was ordered to be amended at the instance of the respondents, who pointed out that the petition was not in order.

The petition alleged, that about a week before the election, Syed Aaka-ullah Shah Bokhari, a prominent Ahlud leader, falsely declared at a meeting that the petitioner was an illiterate and as such, was incapable of discharging his duties as a Member of the Legislative Assembly. This alienated many of the petitioner's electors and supporters. The petition further made allegations against the presiding officers at Lyallpur and Multan and the returning officer at Multan impugning their impartiality. Finally, the petition alleged that the respondents and their agents and supporters were all guilty of impersonation and corrupt practices and hence they should all be disqualified.

The second respondent, Mr. Mohd. Amin filed an application stating that, as he withdrew from election before polling took place and as he was concerned in the case, his presence should be exempted.

The Tribunal accepted his application.—United Press.

A BANK MERGER

MADRAS, June 7.
The Associated Press understands that the Directors of the Travancore National Bank, Smt. the Quilon Bank have agreed to proposals for the amalgamation of the two banks. It is expected that in the course of a few weeks the amalgamation will be completed. After the merger the amalgamated bank will have its registered office in Trivandrum and its control office in Madras.—A. P.

by an Indian orchestra, sang Tamil lyrics during the service.

After the conclusion of the service, the bride party drove up to "Gulmarg", the residence of Sir D. Devadoss, where the wedding reception was held. Among the telegrams received was one from Mahatma Gandhi which ran: "May your union prove happy and fruitful for country; love. Bapu", and also one from Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Sjt. Kumarappa and his wife will stay at Kodaikanal for another week after which they will set up house at Wardha in a mud dwelling which is specially being built for them at Maganwadi.

APPOINT TRIBUNAL FORTHWITH

B. N. Ry. Workers At Bilaspur Condemn Mudie Report

BILASPUR, June 8.
The Branch Secretary of the B. N. Ry. Indian Labour Union wires to the "United Press":— "A mass meeting held here yesterday evening under the presidency of Mr. Balasubramanyam adopted resolutions condemning the Mudie report as being prepared in a partisan spirit, reactionary and not inspiring confidence in the workers in the least; expressing full confidence in the Union as at present constituted; and urging the Government of India to appoint a tribunal consisting of an impartial chairman with an equal number of members representing the Railway administration and the workers, for a satisfactory solution of the dispute without delay.—United Press.

HOW MIR ANWARUDDIN MET HIS FATE

Verdict At Inquest

MADRAS, June 8.
Dr. Mir Anwaruddin, Barrister died as a result of multiple injuries caused with a big knife by an assailant who, stabbed him, was the verdict at the inquest held by the Pallavaram Police at Hanganuram village. Hanganuram is an Inam village, which was under the management of Dr. Anwaruddin.

Dr. Anwaruddin accompanied by a police constable, the bench clerk of the Small Causes Court and another went to the village yesterday to serve summons on certain residents of the village and also to inquire into the theft of some doors and windows from a building in his custody.

It is stated that after having traced the stolen articles, Dr. Anwaruddin was writing a report, when he was stabbed, it is alleged by a middle-aged Muslim resident of the village, who is absconding. The police have announced a reward for his capture.—A. P.

Chittagong Prepares For Jawahar's Reception

CHITTAGONG, June 8.
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, writing from Chittagong, in reply to Mr. Mohim Chandra Das, President of the District Congress Committee, regrets his inability to extend his stay in Chittagong beyond Saturday. His plan to visit Patiya has been abandoned.

Elaborate arrangements, are afoot to accord a reception to the Pandit on his arrival on Saturday afternoon. A Reception Committee has been formed at a representative meeting this evening. Eight arched gateways in the names of departed leaders, including J. M. Sen Gupta, C. R. Das, and Kamala Nehru, are being erected.—A.P.

Kolhapur Gives Rousing Welcome To Vir Nariman

Asks Workers To Spread Congress Message In Every Village

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, June 8.
With shouts of "Veer Nariman ki Jai," "Vande Mataram," "Jawaharlal ki Jai," Mr. K. F. Nariman was received by the Kolhapur citizens yesterday afternoon, when he arrived here by train from Kirsokarwadi at 5 p.m.

Dr. Padhye, the Chairman of the Reception Committee and representatives of over a dozen institutions, profusely garlanded Veer Nariman, on the platform and then he was taken in a big procession of motor cars, escorted by Khaddar-clad troop of a hundred cyclists through the main streets to Mahalaxmi Temple. Tri-colour National Flags were flying on both sides of Mr. Nariman's motor, which was cheered all along the route by the crowds.

On the way Mr. Nariman was honoured and entertained by Shahupuri Vyapari Mandal, Kolhapur Merchants' Association, Khadi Bhandar and "A" One Restaurant.

From the restaurant Mr. Nariman was taken round the city for an hour and brought to Ramachapur where he addressed a monster meeting of 10 to 15 thousand people presided over by Mr. Shankarrao Dabholkar, a leading Kolhapur advocate. He spoke in Hindi and English for 80 minutes and exhorted Kolhapurians to fight bravely for their own and India's freedom. Veer Nariman condemned the

Federation as a plot of British Imperialists and Indian Princes to perpetuate India's bondage.

With thanks and garlands the meeting closed at 7-30 p.m. Then Mr. Nariman motored to Dr. Kelkar's bungalow at Sykes Avenue where Dr. Kelkar gave a garden party in honour of Mr. Nariman. After an hour's rest Mr. Nariman left by mail for Poona at 9-10 p.m. with hearty sends-off.

Veer Nariman thanked Kolhapur for the wonderful reception and asked workers to spread Congress message in every village and cottage.

BIYANI IN CAR ACCIDENT

Narrow Escape From Fall Into Ravine

(From Our Correspondent.)
AKOLA, June 5.
Hon. Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President, Vidarbha Provincial Congress Committee, met with a motor accident on the 4th June while going to Satgaon in Amraoti district to attend the meeting of the Vidarbha Provincial Congress Committee. On Akola-Akot Road near Kharanala, between miles 20 and 21 from Akola his car collided with the bridge on Kharanala and the front and rear tyres on the left side burst. The accident would have been a serious one as the depth of the Nala is nearly 30 feet from the railings of the bridge. The car was saved by the strong railings.

The other occupants of the car were Mrs. Durgabai Joshi, M.L.A., Secretary, Vidarbha Provincial Congress Committee, and Mr. Biyani's Private Secretary. Though the car was heavily damaged none of the occupants were injured except for a rude shock.

PRICE SET ON POLICEMAN'S HEAD

RANGOON, June 8.
In connection with the incident at Kawkaelek in which Po Hla, a police constable, is alleged to have shot two of his colleagues and released the prisoners from the lock-up, Ahmoot, one of the escaped prisoners, surrendered himself handing over 233 rounds of musket ammunition and one musket.

Report has also been received that 7 rounds of revolver ammunition have been recovered on the Kawkaelek-Myawaddy Road. Po Hla is the only person still at large. A reward has been offered to any person or persons giving a clue leading to his arrest.—United Press.

PASSENGER KILLED DRIVER INJURED

JODEPUR, June 8.
One passenger died and the driver received serious injuries in a motor lorry accident which took place near Chopani, about four miles from this city. The lorry turned turtle and was heavily damaged.—United Press.

MADRAS GOVERNOR FOR GANESHKIND

MADRAS, June 6.
(By Mail).
H. E. the Governor of Madras, accompanied by Lady Marjorie Erskine will leave Ooty on Thursday, June 10, for Ganeshkhind.

JOBS FOR EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

Allahabad Industrialists' Plans

ALLAHABAD, June 8.
A special meeting of some industrialists of Allahabad convened by Mr. A. C. Gupta, Accountant-General of U. P. and President of the Association of the Educated Unemployed of the province, was held on Sunday last in his office to consider the formation of co-operative societies for starting some industries and marketing companies.

The meeting resolved to start a company provided Government paid half the amount out of Rs. 5 lakhs which the company would require as capital.

The meeting appointed a sub-committee consisting of Dr. Ashtana as Chairman and Ral Amarrath and Mr. Niranjanlal Bhargava as members to consider the reply from Government; and draw a scheme.—United Press.

KEEPER OF RAJASTHAN PRESS WARNED

(From Our Correspondent.)
AKOLA, June 8.

Mr. S. H. Agarwal, keeper of the Rajasthan Printing and Litho Works Ltd., Akola where "Nava-Rajasthan" a Hindi Weekly paper of the Hon. Mr. Biyani is being printed has received a letter from the District Magistrate, Akola saying that the leading article published in the issue of the "Nava-Rajasthan" dated 15th May is unpleasant in tone and verges on the objectionable. The letter further warns him not to publish objectionable articles of this nature in future.

It may be recalled that the Government have already taken a security of Rs. 5000/- from the Press forfeiting previous one of Rs. 1000/- for some article in "Matru-Bhumi" another Marathi weekly printed in the same press. CHOPADA TALUQ CONFERENCE

The Hon. Mr. Brijlal Biyani accepted the invitation to preside over the Taluq Shetkari Conference to be held at Chopda in the East Khandesh district, on Monday the 14th June 1937.

Malkapur Kisan Conference is to be held on the 13th June at Nimgaon.

They arrive at Madras by the Blue Mountain Express on Friday morning, June 11, and leave immediately by the Bombay Express reaching Kirsokarwadi on Saturday June 12. They will stay at Ganeshkhind as guests of His Excellency Lord Brabourne. Lady Marjorie Erskine will proceed from Ganeshkhind to Bombay the same day and sail for England by S. S. Rawalpindi.

Lord Erskine will leave Kirsokarwadi on June 13, and arrive Madras, next evening by the Bombay Express. He will leave for Ooty the same night.—A. P.